

THE  
**SOVLDIERS**  
**ACCIDENCE.**

OR  
**AN INTRODVCTION**

**Into MILITARY DISCIPLINE,**  
Containing the first Principles and necessary  
knowledge meete for Captaines, Muster-  
Masters, and all young Sculdiers of the In-  
fantrie, or Foote Bands,

*ALSO,*

**The Cavallarie or Formes of Training of Horse-  
Troopes,** as it hath beene received from the latest and  
best experienced **ARMIES.**

**A worke fit for all Noble, Generous, and good  
Spirits, that love Honor, or Honorable Actions.**

**VIRG. AENEI.**

*— At nunc Horrentia Martis,*



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*The second edition Corrected and amended by  
G. Markham.*

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are to be sold at his Shop at the three golden *Lions*, neere  
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# THE GOVERNMENT OFFICE

## AN INTRODUCTION

A word to the people of the United States  
and to the people of the world  
who are interested in the  
history of the United States  
and the world.

By  
J. M. Smith

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Published by  
G. M. Smith

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J. M. Smith



TO THE RIGHT  
HONORABLE, and THRICE  
Worthy Lords, *Oliver*, Lord Viscount  
*Grandison*; *George*, Lord *Carew*; *Fulke*, Lord  
*Brooke*; *Arthur*, Lord *Chichester*: And to the right  
Honorable, Sir *Edward Conway*, Knight, Sir *Horrace*  
*Vere*, Knight, Sir *Edward Cecil*, Knight, Sir *Robert*  
*Manfell*, Knight, Sir *John Oagle*, Knight, and Sir *Thomas*  
*Eulton*, Knight; Being the Lords and others of  
his Majesties molt Honorable Councell of Warre.

**I** Doe not presume (*Right*  
*Honorable*) to offer this  
poore Tribute of mine  
Experience, as a Modell  
whereby your *Goodnesses*  
might shape any thing to  
adde strength to your owne uncontrolla-  
ble knowledges; God forbid there should be  
in me such an impudent daring: But I hum-  
bly desire it may kisse your hands, as a sacri-  
fice offered from your servant, or as a weak-  
nes that stands in need of your protections:  
*Vertue* I know measureth every thing by  
its owne goodnesse, in which is exprest an  
infinite Charity & you are that large Foun-

*The Epistle Dedicatory,*

tain of vertue, that I cannot feare (how e-  
ver imperfection may perswade me) but I  
shall touch of your noble waters; In your  
Honors I know is power to iudge of my  
labour, and in you is authority to exercise  
mercic: and though you finde nothing  
written in it, but what you may reade ten  
thousand times better in your owne breasts,  
yet be pleased to thinke there be many  
puny schollars in our Kingdome (to which  
I have ever desired to be a servant) that  
from these breife Rules may gather more  
abler Iudgements. Therefore it is onely  
your noble favour and allowance, that  
must make it acceptable to those which  
neede it, and profitable to our Empire,  
which I wish to be served by it. O then  
let these Graces flie from your Noble Na-  
tures, with that mildnesse that as I have  
ever lived, I may die.

*Your Honors poore servant,  
and Souldier,*

*G. M.*

## To the Reader.

**K**nowledge, which is the diuine Mother of certaine Goodnesse, neuer came vnnell-come to an industrious Nature, for shee ever maketh a smooth way & a straights path; No more (I hope) shall this my labour to thee (Worthie Reader) since doubtlesse thou shalt finde in it many things New; (which is apt to catch covetous Spirits) some things Necessary (which are ever imbrac't of Solid & Substantiall Iudgements). And I hope nothing erring fro Sense or Truth (which is such a crowne, both to the works, and thine owne satisfaction, that if thou beest any Master of Charitie, thou canst not give me lesse almes then thanks for my paines taking.) I have not labored mine owne, but thy profit, neither have I measured any thing in this Worke by any other Rule, then those wants which I found in my selfe when I first betooke me to the Warres and had no other companions in my Bosome but Desire and Ignorance, the one being so contrary to the other, that had I had millions, I would have given it for halfe the knowledge in this Booke, to have recorcd, or at least expuls't that ignorance which was so offensive unto me. This for thine Industry sake I have performed, which if thou please to accept with that goodnes of heart which it is meant, I have got my desire, and will ever rest at thy service :

G. M.

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**things contained in this Booke.**

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# THE SOVLDIERS ACCIDENCE.

**T**He Captaines of the men to be Trained for the Warres (whether they bee Muster-Masters, or other private Commanders) have two things referred vnto them, Two things required in Captaines. that is, sorting of Armes, and the Formes or true Manners of Trayning.

For the Sorting of Armes, it is a good proportion to have a Companie equally compounded of armed men and Shot, the Armed men to bee all Pikes (except the Officers). The Shot to be at least halfe Musquets, the other halfe Harquebushes, but if the Shot could be two parts Musquets, it were better, but if all Musquets, then best of all.

Also care is to be had what men are put to every kinde of Armes, the strong, tall, and best persons to

be Pikes the squarest and broadest will be fit to carry Musquets, and the least and nimblest may (if needfull compell) bee turned to the Harquebush; But about all other respects, it is to be considered to what Armes every man doth best frame himselfe, for which cause it is not amisse, that the Capitaine see the same men to use severall Armes before he doe appoint them certainly to carry any one.

Next hee shall see that every man be well and sufficiently Armed with good and allowable Armes; That is to say, all his Pikemen shall have good Combe-caps for their heads, well lined with quilted Caps, Curaces for their bodies of nimble and good mould, being high pike-prooffe; large and well compast Gordgets for their Neckes, Fayre and close joyned Taches, to arme to the mid-thigh, as for the *Pouldron* or the *Vantbrace*, they may be spared, because they are but cumbersome. All this Armour is to be rather of Russet, Sanguine, or Blacke colour, then White, or Milld, for it will keepe the longer from rust.

These shall have strong, straight, yet nimble Pikes of Ash-wood, well headed with Steele, and armed with plates downward from the head, at least foure foote, and the full size or length of every Pike shall be fifteene foote, beside the head.

These Pikemen shall also have good, sharpe, and broad Swords (of which the Turkie or Bilboe are best) strong Scabbards, chapt with Iron, Girdle, Hangers, or Bautricke of strong Leather; and lastly,

ly, if to the Pikemans Headpiece be fastned a small ring of Iron, and to the right side of his Backpeece (below his Girdle) an Iron hooke, to hang his Steele cap vpon, it will be a great ease to the Souldier, and a nimble carriage in the time of long Marches.

All his Musquetiers shall be armed in good combe-caps upon their Heads. About their bodies Bautrickwise from the left shoulder under the right arme, they shall carry Bandiliers of broad Leather, having made fast unto them at least twelve or thirteene charges of wood or horne, well covered with Leather, and hanging by large long strings, that with ease they may be brought to the mouth of the Peece. And these Charges must containe Powder according to the bore and bignesse of the Piece by due measure.

They shall also have Swords, Girdles, Hangers, or Bautrickes, and Bullet bags, in which they shall carrie their Moulds, Bullets, Wormes, Screwes, Rammer, and Priming Iron.

Also they shall have good and sufficient Musquets, of true size and bore, with cleane Barrels, and straight scouring sticks, headed at the one end with Rammers of horne, suitable to the bore of the Piece, and at the other, with boxes of iron in which to screw their wormes, iron Rammers, and the like. The Cockes and Trickers of the Piece (for Seares are not good) shall be nimble to goe and come, and the Stocks shall be straight, and of very sound wood either Walnut-tree or Beech.

Lastly, for their right hands they shall have Rests

(b 3)

of

of Ash-wood, or other tough wood, with iron Pikes in the neather end, and halfe hoopes of Iron about to rest the Musquet on, and double strong stringes fastned neere therunto, to hang about the arme of the Souldier when at any time hee shall haue occasion to traile the same; And the length of these Rests shall be sutable to the stature of the man, bearing his Piece so, as hee may discharge it without stooping.

Arming of  
Hargobus-  
sires,

The Hargobussires shall be armed like the Musquets; The Rest onely excepted, and the quantitie of the Piece, and the Charges duely considered.

Arming of  
Halberdiers

Your Halberdier shall be armed in all points like your Pike, onely in stead of the Pike he shall carry a faire Halberd, that is strong, sharpe and well armed with plates of iron, from the Blade at least two foot downeward vpon the Staffe, and fringed or adorned according to pleasure; And these Halberds doe properly belong vnto the Seriants of Companies, who by reason of their much employment are excused from Armes; Otherwise in the day of Battaile, or in the Battaile they are for guard of the *Ensigne*, or matter of execution, and then to bee armed as is aforesaid.

Arming the  
Ensigne.

The *Ensigne* or Bearer of the Captaines colours, shall bee armed at all pieces to the mid-thigh, as Head-peece, Gorget, Curaces, Pouldrons, Vambrances, and Taces, with a faire Sword by his side, and his Captaine's Colours or *Ensigne* in his hand.

Arming the  
Lieutenant.

The *Lieutenants* of Companies shall be armed like the *Ensigne*-bearer, and his weapon shall be a faire guilt Partizan.

The

The *Captaines* shall be armed as the *Lieutenants*, onely as much richer as they please, and their weapons to lead with, shall bee *Featherstaves*; But their weapons to serue or encounter the enemy with, shall be faire *Partizans* of strong and short blades, well gilt and adorned, according to their owne pleasures.

Arming the  
Captaine.

For the *Formes* or manner of Trayning; That forme is onely to be followed, which shall be soonest and easiest learnd, and of most vse for all kind of service whatsoeuer, and which I take to bee this *Forme* following.

The formes  
of training.

First you shall draw your *Company* into two *Battalions*, or square *Bodies* (the *Pikes* by themselves, and the *Shot* by themselves) which *Bodies* shall consist of *Ranks* and *Files*, and you shall draw them forth by *Files* or *tens*, man after man, or if they be much disorderly and vncapable, then draw them forth by halfe *Files* or *files*, and when they are so placed, by doubling those halfe *Files*, you may bring them to whole *Files*; which done, then placing the *Pikes* in the midst, wing them on either hand with your *Shot*, wherein if you have *Harquebushes* (which are now out of use with us) you shall then give to your *Musquetires* the priorie of place, that is, they shall make the outmost *Files* both of the right and left hand.

Imbattailing  
of men.

Now for a *Ranke*, you shall vnderstand it is a Row of men placed *Pouldron* to *Pouldron*, or *Shoulder* to *Shoulder*, their faces being directed all one way; And a *File* is a Sequence of men standing one behind another, Backe to belly, extending from.

What a  
Ranke is.

from the first to the last man ; And it is taken from the French word *la Fila* signifying a Thridd , because men stand long wise and straight like a thrid , and the Files consist of single men downward , as the Ranks consist of single men overthwart.

Now these Files in some Discipline are called Flankes , because they doe flanker , or wall in the *Battalia* , and the Rankes are called Fronts , because they stand formost and doe as it were affront the *Battayles* , and looke vpon the enemy , but in truth none can properly be called the Front but the Ranke which standeth formost , nor any File be called a Flanke , but those which stand outmost , yet all are Ranks , and all are Files , and therefore those two names are without contradiction. Now lastly you shall understand , that a Ranke may consist of as many men as you please ( according to the number of your company . ) But a File ( however the *Spaniards* and *Italians* vse it in uncertaine depth ) ought never to be aboue ten persons deepe , ( except it be in marching or in most especiall service , where advantage of ground requireth the contrary ) The reason thereof , being that the first man having done his dutie in discharging his piece , may in the space that nine other men shall do their duties , and discharge their pieces distinctly one after another , be againe in readines & make his first place good , there to discharge his piece againe. Besides it is the readiest and best way for the drawing of Grosses and great numbers , into any forme that you please , because according to this discipline , every hundred men make a full Square,

Square, that is to say, juſt ten every way.

This done you ſhall divide one hundred men into foure Corporall ſhipps or Squadrons, and every Squadron, into as many Files as the number wil beare, and every File into Fellowſhips or Cameradoes. The Corporall of every Squadron, ſhall be the leader of the chiefeſt file of the Squadron, and the *Lanſpreſado* (who in the Corporalls abſence, as upon guard or otherwiſe, doth all the Corporalls duties) ſhall leade another file, and the moſt ſufficient Gentlemen of every Squadron ſhall be the leaders of the reſt.

Now for the eſpeciall duties of theſe two officers (which is the *Corporall*, and the *Lanſpreſado*) you ſhall underſtand that the *Corporalls* chiefeſt dutie is upon guards at night, after the watch is ſet, and the ſentinells placed, where ſo ſoone as the Sentinell ſhall call upon any approach, he ſhall immediately goe with his Sword drawne, or in eſpeciall caſes (where the Enemy lodgeth neare) with a guard of two at leaſt (being a Pike and a Shot) unto the Sentinell, and making his Guard ſtand upon their guard, he ſhall place the point of his ſword to the breaſt of him that is to give the Word, whether he be Rounder, or other private paſſenger, and ſo with his eare to his mouth very cloſely receive the Word, which if it be right, he ſhall give the partie paſſe; if otherwiſe, he ſhall take him priſoner and diſarme him, and either keepe him upon his guard, or els deliver him to his ſuperior Officer: But if any reſiſtance ſhall be offered, then it ſhall be lawfull for him to kill him.



Also the *Corporall* shall in the time of service see that every Souldier in his Squadron have his Armes neate, cleane and handsome, that they be not unfurnished of Powder, Match, and Bullets; and the *Lanspresado* (as was before said) shall in the absence of the Corporall doe all the Corporalls duties, and in the time of rest he shall call upon his Squadron, and see them dresse, trimme, and scoure their Armes and Weapons, and teach them how best to doe the same. And also he shall see them cast their Bullets, if need require, and to such as are ignorant, teach them how to doe the same, and shew them how to scoure their Pieces, and oyle them, and in time of necessitie, or upon Cloying, how to unbreech them.

Four things  
to be taught in  
Trayning.

The Companie being thus divided, In the Trayning soure principall things are to be taught.  
1. First, the Carriage and use of Armes, contained in divers Postures or Stations, expressing the formes of men in Armes.

2. Secondly, Distance or proportion of place in Files and Rankes.

3. Thirdly, March and Malion, contained in words of most especiall directions.

4. And fourthly, all the sounds or beting as of the Drumme, and ordinarie words of direction (which are our *Vocabula artis*) and how by the Drumme, or the voice of a Commander, to move and obey the direction.

7.  
The carriage  
of Armes.

The Carriage of Armes must be comely and readiest for use.



The use of Pikes is either in receiving or giving Use of the Pike  
 a charge; By being taught the first, the Souldier  
 learns to withstand Horse; By the second, to en-  
 counter with the enemies Pikes, in which the use  
 of Armes is most in knowing when and how every  
 man, and so every Ranke should give his push.

In teaching the use of Shot, the Souldier must Use of the Shot  
 first learne how to carry his Piece, then how to  
 present it, and to take his leuell, and how and when  
 to give his volley with those in his Ranke. All  
 which shall be more plainly described when wee  
 come to speake of *Postures*: And this part of Instru-  
 ction is the proper office of the Sericants of Com-  
 panies, for they should both teach the Shot the use  
 of their Armes, and be their Leaders in Service, if  
 by an especiall commandement, a superior Offi-  
 cer be not appointed.

In teaching to give volleys the ancient and vul- How to give  
Volleys.  
 gar manner of discipline (which is that the whole  
 volley shall be given of all the Shot in one Battalia,  
 or Troop, at one instant, as well of them behinde as  
 before) is vtterly to be condemned; For either the  
 hindmost must venture to shoot their fellows be-  
 fore through the heads, or els will overshoot, and so  
 spend their Shot unprofitably: Besides, the volley  
 being once given, the enemy comes on without  
 impeachment or annoyance; But in stead of this  
 kind of volley at once (which onely serves to make  
 a great crack) let the first Ranke onely give their  
 volley, and if the Battalia march, then that Ranke Volleys mar-  
ching.  
 which hath given their volley to stand, and the se-  
 cond to passe through it, and so give their volley  
 and

and then to stand, and the third to come up, and so consequently all the Rankes.

Volleys standing.

But if the Battalia stand, then the first Ranke having given their volley, shall fall backe to the Reare, either in Wheele or in Counter-march (according to the number of persons in the Ranke.) And the second Ranke come into their places, and so the third, and fourth, till the first Ranke be come to their places againe, and so to continue to the end of commandement.

Volleys retyring.

But if the Battalia shall fall backe or retire and loose ground; then shall all the Shot stand still, and no man advance a foote of ground. But the first Ranke in its due place shall give their volley, and then fall backe behinde the last Ranke, and then the second Ranke shall give their volley in their due place, and so fall behinde the first, and in the same manner all the rest, till they have lost so much ground as to the Commander shall seeme convenient: And so the volley shall be still continued, whether in Marching, Standing, or Retyring, and the enemy never free from annoyance, All which is easily performed, if before the Motion you doe make all your Shot open their Files well, either to one or the other hand.

Volleys upon advancement.

There are two other wayes of giving fire, the one upon advancement, the other, upon a swift and speedy retrayt: That upon advancement towards an enemy when your men skirmish loose and disbanded, must be done by Rankes in this manner; Two Rankes must alwayes make ready together, and advance tenne paces forwards before the bodie,

die, at which distance a Sergeant or, (when the body is great) some other officer must stand, to whom the Musquetiers are to come up before they present and give fire; first, the first Ranke, and whilest the first gives fire, the second Ranke keepe their Musquets close to their rests, and their pans guarded; and as soone as the first are falne away, the second presently present and give fire, and fall after them: Now as soone as the two first Rankes doe move from their places in the Front, the two Rankes next it must unshoulder their Musquets, and make ready, so as they may advance forwards tenne paces, as before; as soone as the two first Rankes are fallen away, and are to doe in all points as the former; so all the other Rankes through the whole division must doe the same by twoes one after another.

The manner of giving fire in a swift retrayt is as the devision marcheth away, the hindermost ranke of all (keeping still with the devision) maketh readie, and being ready, the Souldiers in that ranke turne altogether to the right hand, and give fire, Marching presently away a good round pace to the Front, and there place themselves in Ranke together, just before the Front; As soone as the first Ranke turne, to give fire, the Ranke next it makes ready, and doth as the former, and so the rest.

Volleys upon a  
swift retraint.

Next to the Carriage of armes, you shall teach the knowledge of Distance or Separation of places, being accounted a certaine orderly space betweene  
File and File, Ranke and Ranke, in such order and

2.

Distance of  
place.

measure as the Captaine shall be disposed to nominate, which not being obeyed, the whole body of the Battalia is put out of order, and neither carrying proportion, nor true shape, are as men in rout or disorder; Therefore it ought carefully (of all things) to be observed and used according to the limitation or fittesse of every Motion; For the Stations of all Military persons, and the Motions in Armes, are not alwayes certaine, or in one steady rule, but doe continually interchange and alter agreeable one with another; And the use of this *Distance* is both in Rankes and Files, in Marches, and in Motions; In Files, as when they stand or march at the first *Distance*, which is called *Closet*, that is to say, Pouldron to pouldron, or Shoulder to Shoulder, or when they stand or march at the second *Distance*, which is called *Close*, and is a foote and a halfe distance man from man; or when they stand or march at the third *distance*, which is called *Order*, which is three foote man from man; or when they stand or march at the fourth and last *Distance*, which is called *Open Order*, and is fixe foote betweene person and person.

So likewise in Rankes to stand or march *Closet* is to be at the Swords poynt; to stand or march *Close* is three foote, to stand, or march at *Order*, is fixe foote; and to stand or march at *Open-Order*, is ever twelve foote.

Now there be some Commanders which vary in the nomination of these termes, though not in *Quantitie* or *Distance*, for they will have *Close* in Files to be Pouldron to Pouldron; *Order*, a foote and

and an halfe; *Open-Order* three foote, and *Double-distance* sixe foote, and so omit the word *Closet*.

And so likewise in *Ranks*, *Close* they will have to the *Swords point*, *Order* three foote, *Open-Order* six foote and *Double-distance* twelve foote, and so not the *Closet* at all.

Others vary it another way, and will have but three *Distances*, that is to say; *Open Order*, which they will have to be six foote both betweene ranke and fyle; *Order* three foote betweene Ranke and Fyle; and *Close order* a foote and an halfe betweene Fyle and Fyle, and three foote betweene Ranke and Ranke, and when they come to open *Ranks*, then they commande *Double-distance* also, which they make twelve foote, and so by steps come to the fourth distance also, but I preferre the first discipline, and hold the words fully as significant and most in use, which above all things are to be esteemed and imitated.

Now to take the true measure of these *Distances*,  
 because the eye is but an uncertaine Iudge, you shall take the distance of sixe foote betweene fyle and fyle, by commanding the Souldiers (as they stand) to stretch forth their armes, and stand so removed one from another, that their handes may meere. To take the distance of three foote between fyle and fyle, you shall make the Souldiers set their armes a kenbow, and put themselves so close that their elbowes may meere, and to take the distance of a foote and an halfe, every other Souldier in the Ranke shall set one arme a kenbowe, and his fellow shall neare touch it; And thus likewise in *Ranks*

The measure  
of Distances.

wcc

wee take the distance of fixe foote, when the butt ends of the Pikes do almost reach their heeles that march before. Three foote in Ranke is when they come almost to the Swords poynt; and twelve foote is the length of a Pike charged ever.

3.  
Of Marches.

Next unto distance of place, is to be taught Marches and Motions, and in teaching of Marches, after every man knowes his place, and is willed to observe his fyle and ranke; In a plaine March, there is no hardnesse, nor yet in a Counter-march, if the Leaders of the fyles be well chosen, and that every man observe well him that goes next before him. Besides, if there be any little disorder, the Officers keeping a good eye, and being every one of them in their due place, will easily reforme it.

Now for the places of the Officers, they are these:

The severall  
places of Officers.

The head of the Troope or Band is for the Captaine, and the Reare for the Lieutenant, except it be in a Retrayt, and then the Captaine should be in the Reare, and the Lieutenant at the Head. The Ensigne (in an ordinary Battalia) upon the head behinde the Captaine, or within a Ranke thereof. But marching in an extended Battayle, then in the heart or midst of the Pikes. The Drummes are in a square Battalia to beate before the right and left wings. But in an extended Battayle, the eldest *Drumme* shall beate betweene the third and fourth ranke of Shot, which followeth next after the Captaine. The second *Drumme* shall attend the Ensigne; and the third (if there be so many in one com.

Companie) shall beate betweene the third and fourth Ranke of Shot, which marcheth in the Reare next before the Lieutenant. The *Phibes* (if there be more then one) the eldest shall march with the eldest *Drumme*; and the second shall attend on the *Ensigne*. The Seargeants are extravagantly to march on each side the Company, and to see the Souldiers keepe their Rankes and Fyles, according to the Captaines appointment; as also to listen and performe any direction that shall come from the Captaine, or other Officer in chiefe: as also (upon any occasion) to leade loose and disbanded fyles of Shot in Skirmish, or els deuisions of Pykes or Shot in ordinary Marches, where superiour Officers are absent.

Now to these Marches, are added the teaching Of Motions of Motions, because there are many such that are not Marches at all: As some without changing of place, in onely turning of their faces to the right hand, or the left, or about (that is to say) the meere contrary way, to that they were at the Command giuen; which is necessarie if the enemy should charge of either side or behinde.

Some motions there are which change place; But yet no more then a remouing from one Ranke to another, or from one File to another, when as (commonly) though some doe remove, yet others stand still; and these kinde of Motions are doubling of Rankes or Fyles, whereby the Battalia is made broader or longer, as the Enemy or the ground you have, causeth you to make your *Flanks, Fronts, Rankes, or Files* greater or lesser.

D

And



And here isto be noted in this doubling of *Rankes* or *Files*, that *Rankes* when they double to the right hand, must ever turne to the left hand to come to their former places againe, and if they be doubled to the left hand, they must turne on the right hand to come to their first places againe; And *Fyles* when they are doubled to any hand, by doubling of *Rankes* to the contrary hand, they are brought to their first places againe. And so having doubled your *Rankes* to any hand, by the doubling of *Fyles* to the contrary hand, you also bring them to their first places againe.

There is also to bee taught another Motion, in which all doe moue, and yet none doe march, which is the Opening and Closing either of *Rankes* or *Fyles*, and is of use not onely when you would have one *Ranke* passe through another, or the whole Body of the Battalia make a counter-march, but when we would draw the Battaile quickly, and in order, more of one hand or other.

4.  
Of the  
sounds of the  
Drumme.

In teaching the Souldier how to know the sounds or beatings of the Drumme, you must make them obserue not onely what the Drumme doth beat, as whether it be a *Call*, a *March*, a *Troope*, a *Battalia*, a *Charge*, a *Retrait*, a *Batterie*, a *Reliefe*, and so forth, but also what time he keepes, forever according to the measure of time, the Souldier is to march slower or faster, to charge with greater violence, or to come off with greater speed, also he shall know when by the Drum to attend his Captaines directions, when to repayre to his Colours, and when



to doe other duties. And many other beatings as occasion shall administer, and as by the sound of the Drum, you doe teach your Souldiers to march, so by the voice ( at their first instruction ) you shall teach them all other motions.

To make them therefore perfect in these and all other Motions, it is good to vse them to some certaine words, which being once learned, will serve for direction, and they must be the words, now most in vse in our *English* Armies.

Vse of words.

The words which are now in vse, both here and in the *Netherlands*, are these and such like now following.

First for all Motions in generall, they must eyther be in Distance, or in Forme.

If in Distance, it must either be in File, or Rank, or in both together.

If the motion be in distance of Files, it must either be in closing or in opening; If in closing then your words of proper directions are these.

First having drawne your Battayle in order you shall say

*Leaders Hand forward with your Files,*

Then

*Close your Files.*

*Close your Files to the right hand.*

*Close your Files to the left.*

And all these three motions you shall doe either closest, close, to Order, or to open order.

*Open your Files.*

*Open to the right hand.*

*Open to the left.*

The words of proper directions.

Or to any order as aforesaid.

If in distance of Ranke, then also inclosing or opening; if in closing ----- then

*Close your Rankes.*

*Close your Rankes, from the front to the reare.*

*Close your Rankes, from the reare to the front.*

And any of these to any order as aforesaid, and if in opening ----- then

*Open your Rankes.*

*Open your Rankes, from the front reareward.*

*Open your Rankes, from the reare forward.*

And any of these to any order aforesaid;

And heerein is to bee noted that Rankes when they open, ought (for the most part) to open downward, turning to the Reare: and if they close, it must ever be upward to the Front.

Lastly if motion in distance, be both of Rankes and Files at one instant, then you shall say -----

*Files and Rankes close.*

*Files and Rankes open.*

And both these to any order aforesaid:

Now if it be motion in forme, it is also in files, in rankes and in files and rankes both together.

If it bee motion in forme of files; the words of direction are -----

*Double your Files to the right hand.*

*Double your Files to the left.*

*Advance your Files to the right hand.*

*Advance your Files to the left.*

*Advance by devision to the right hand.*

*Advance by devision to the left.*

*Files*

*Files ranke by conversion to right hand.*

*Files ranke by conversion to the left.*

*Files ranke 3. 5. 7. &c.*

*Shorten your Files to 3. 8. &c.*

*Lengthen your Files to 10. 12. 16. &c.*

*Files counter-march to the right hand.*

*Files counter-march to the left.*

*Files counter-march to both by devision.*

And this counter-march may bee done divers wayes and manners, as after the manner of the *Macedonians*, the *Lacedemonians*, the *Persians*, or our late and more moderne vse and fashion, and all these motions must be done to same one or other order as aforesaid.

If it be motion in forme of rankes, then the words are—

*Double your rankes to the right hand.*

*Double your rankes to the left.*

*Rankes file by conversion to the right hand.*

*Rankes file by conversion to the left.*

*Rankes ranke. 3. 7. &c.*

*Halfe files double the front to the right hand.*

*Halfe files double the front to the left.*

*Halfe files double to both by devision, to the right entire, and to the left entire.*

*Rankes counter-march from the right hand to the left.*

*Rankes counter-march from the left hand to the right.*

In the manner as formerly in syles according to severall Nations, & when you will Counter-march to the right hand, the first ranke of Leaders onely must advance one step forward with the right leg,

and then turne, and all the other ranks must march first vp to the place from whence the first ranke did counter-march before they turne; So likewise, if you will counter-march to the left hand, the first rankes must stepp forward, one stepp with the left legge, and then turne, and all the other rankes behind, must come vp to that place before they turne as before; The same order is to be obserued, when you will counter-march your files; Also in counter-marching, though both are here set downe for distinction sake, you are to name neither Rankes nor Files, but are onely to say——

*To the right hand counter-march, or To the left hand counter-march.*

Now if it be Motion in forme, both in Files and Ranks iointly together, then the words of direction are

*Faces to the right hand.*

*Faces to the left.*

*Faces to both by deuision.*

*Faces about, or* } *all one.*

*Faces to Reare.*

*Wheele by conversion to the right hand.*

*Wheele by conversion to the left.*

*Wheele to both by deuision.*

*Charge to the right hand.*

*Charge to the left.*

*Charge to both by deuision.*

*Charge to the Front.*

*Charge to the Reare.*

*Charge to both front and reare by deuision.*

Now

Now to reduce any of these words of direction to the same order or station in which the Souldier stood before they were spoken, you shall say —

*As you were.*

Now in these words of generall directions, this Charge of is principally to be regarded, that in charging with Pikes, Pikes, halfe the Rankes. are but to charge their Pikes, and the other halfe to carrie them advanced, or ported, so neare the heads of the foremost as they may doe them no annoyance, either in Charging or Retiring; and they must also obserue when they doe Charge standing, to fall backe with the right foote, and Marching to step forward with the left.

There is also another motion in forme, which is Giving of the giving of fire by the Flanke, or by whole Fyles fire by the one after another, which are strange to the *Dutch*, Flanke, or *Spanish*, yet exceeding frequent with the *Irish*, and therefore necessary for our English vse. And that is for the beating or Clayring of *Paces* (which are narrow strait wayes through Woods and Bogs) and the words for direction are —

*Cast of your fyles to the right hand.*

*Cast of your fyles to the left.*

*Cast of your fyles to both by deuision.*

Now for the most of these words there can be hardly better chosen. But it is not so materiall what words you first choose to traine by; as it is to vse some words constantly: and yet the same words should bee used generally through the Troopes of an Armie, or else it will breed confusion. And if it  
were

Constancie  
in words  
giving.

What March  
& Motion is.

were also generally in the discipline of one Kingdome; it were better and more absolute. And thus much touching March and Motion; which is nothing else but an actuall working of the bodie, contained in foure severall circumstances: The first being a marching forward (as charging to the Front) the second backward (as by retrayt) the third side-waies (as by closing, opening or doubling of files to either hand) and the last *Wheeling* (as by conversion or turning to either hand) all which must be performed as occasion shall be offered to the understanding of the Commander, observing every motion in true order, place, distance, and posture. All other motions in the mayne body of a Battalia being nothing but the parents of disorder and confusion; For Militarie Art, by the opinions of the Auncients, is onely the true Science of Warlike Motion, or the Emperiall Art of comely and well ordering of battayles, Armes, Gestures, and Motions, any of which will not indure monstrous shapes or vncomely faces.

Words of particular motion.

Next vnto these words of generall motions, wee will place the words of particular motions, which onely concerne the manage, vse, and carriage of weapons. And these kinde of motion are called in our present discipline *Postures*, that is, The true forme of men in Armes, carrying all manner of martiall weapons (in every motion whatsoever) in the comeliest, readiest, and easiest way both to offend and defend, and not onely making every thing they doe very delightfull to the eye, but also tak-

What Postures  
are,

ing

ing away all dangers and disorders which might otherwise happen, either through ignorance or rudeness.

To speake then first of those Postures which belong vnto the Pike, and are published by the most excellent prince, the Count Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange; they are in number sixteene; That is to say, three which are exprest standing; sixe marching; and seaven charging.

The Postures of the Pike.

The three which are exprest standing, are—

*Lay downe your Pike.*

*Take up your Pike.*

*Order your Pike.*

The sixe which are to be done marching, are—

*Advance your Pike.*

*Shoulder your Pike.*

*Leuell your Pike.*

*Slope your Pike.*

*Cheeke your Pike.*

*Trayle your Pike.*

The seven which are done charging, are—

*Port over-hand.*

*Port under-hand.*

*Charge over-hand.*

*Charge under-hand.*

*Couch over-hand.*

*Couch under-hand.*

*Charge against the right foote; and draw your sword over-arme.*

As touching the Postures which belong to the Musquet, they are forty in number, and are to be done;

The Postures of the Musquet.



done; Five standing; three marching; eight-teeene charging; and fourteeene discharging: And are onely for Military Instruction in the time of Trayning, and to make the Souldier most exquisite and perfect. But in the time of present Service before the face of the enemy, or in fight, then all this great number of *Postures*, the *Captaine* shall reduce into three onely and no more.

The three *Postures* or words of Command, which are vsed for the Musquet in the face of the enemy, in Fight, or in Skirmish, are these

Postures in  
Skirmish.

1. *Make ready.*
2. *Present.*
3. *Give fire.*

Postures in  
exercising.

The *Postures* or words of Command which are vsed in ordinary Trayning, or daily exercising of the Souldiers, are these following--

First there are five to be performed standing--  
That is to say--

*Put on your Armes.*

*Prepare for Skirmish.*

*Rest your Musquet.*

*Your Sentinell Posture.*

*Your Saluting Posture.*

The *Postures* which are to be performed in Marching, are these--

*Shoulder your Musquet, and carry your Rest in the right hand.*

*Load your Musquet.*

*Close your Musquet.*

The



The Postures which are to be performed in Charging, are these----

Clear your Panne.

Prime your Panne.

Shut your Panne.

Cast off your loose Cornes.

Blow your Panne.

Cast about your Musquet, with both your hands, and  
trayle your Rest.

Open your Charges.

Charge your Musquet with Powder.

Draw out your Scouring sticke.

Shorten your sticke.

Ramme in your powder.

Draw out your sticke.

Charge with Bullet.

Ramme in your Bullet.

Draw out your sticke.

Shorten your sticke and put it up.

Bring your Musquet forward with your left hand.

Hold it up with your right hand, and recover your  
Rest.

The Postures which are to be performed in dis-  
charging, are these--

Carrie your Rest in your left hand, preparing to give  
fire.

Slope your Musquet, and let the Rest sinke.

In the right hand poyze your Musquet.

In the left hand carry your Musquet, with the Rest.

In the right hand take your Match betweene the se-  
cond finger and the thumbke.

Hold the Match fast and blow it.

*Cocke your Match.*

*Trye your Match.*

*Guard the Pann and blow your Match.*

*Open your Pann.*

*Present your Musquet.*

*Give fire.*

*Dismount your Musquet and carrie it w<sup>th</sup> the Rest.*

*Vncocke your Match and put it w<sup>p</sup> betweene your fingers.*

Of the Har-  
gobus,

Repetition  
by way of  
advise.

Now touching the *Postures* of the *Hargobus*, I hold it needlesse here to insist or stand vpon them, since they are all one with the *Musquet*, (the *Rest* onely excepted) and whosoever is a good *Musquetier* cannot chuse but bee a good *Hargeletier*. And therefore I referre it to mens particular practice. And to make a *Connexion* of all that is before said, I would wish every industrious Teacher, first to respect his men; then their *Armes*, and to sort and place each man according to his worth and cunning, not his wealth or birth; Then for his lessons, first to bring him to an exquisite readinesse in the *Postures* and true manage of weapons; Next to make him know all the Sounds or Beatings of the *Drum*. Thirdly, the true distance of places and orderly proportions. Fourthly, the execution thereof in all manner of *Marches* and *Motions*. And lastly, a generall performance of all that hath bene spoken in the practice of *Skinmishes* and alteration of *Battalions*. So shall men become readie and not confused, as many are by filken and simple *Tutors*, who strive to teach many things together, but nothing in order.

Now

Now for as much as dignitie of place is a most needfull Knowledge for every Commander, both for the adornment of the Band, and the encouragement of the well deserving Souldier, I will shew you here a Table, containing the honor and dignitie of place, as they have beene observed by the most auncient Masters of Martfall discipline.

The dignitie of places.

The Front.											
The left Flanke.	2	6	10	14	18	17	13	9	5	1	The right Flanke.
	42	46	50	54	58	57	53	49	45	41	
	62	66	70	74	78	77	73	69	65	61	
	82	86	90	94	98	97	93	89	85	81	
	24	28	32	36	40	39	35	31	27	23	
	22	26	30	34	38	37	33	29	25	21	
	84	88	92	96	100	99	95	91	87	83	
	64	68	72	76	80	79	75	71	67	63	
44	48	52	56	60	59	55	51	47	43		
4	8	12	16	20	19	15	11	7	3		
The Reare.											

right hand, is the Leader of the right hand Fyle, and so the first and chiefeſt man in the *Battalia*, and that whole Ranke in which it ſtandeth is the Front, ſo called, becauſe the faces of the whole Companie are directed one way, and alſo every man in that Ranke is called the Leader or Captaine of the Fyle he leadeth. The figure 2. which leadeth the left hand Fyle is the ſecond man. And the figure 3. (which is in the Reare) becauſe there the backs are turned, is the third man, and the whole Ranke in which it ſtandeth is called the Reare, or the *Bringers up*. Then the figure 4. is the fourth man, & ſo forth according to the number of the figures, are the dignities of the places.

Leaders of  
middle fyles

Now here is alſo to be noted in this Table, that the figure 17. ſtanding in the Front, is the Leader of the middle fyle to the left Flanke; and the figure 18. Leader of the middle fyle to the right Flanke; and ſo are called Leaders of the mayne deviſion.

Middlemen  
to the Front  
and Reare

The fifth Ranke from the Front downward towards the Reare, are called *Middlemen* to the reare, & the ſixt Ranke are called *Middlemen* to the front, or the Leaders of halfe fyles.

Subdeviſion  
men.

Laſtly, whenſoever this Bodie, or any other what ſoever (which containeth but ten perſons in fyle) ſhall be divided in the miſt betweene the *Middlemen*, then the laſt five Rankes to the Reareward are called by the name of *Subdeviſion*. And whenſoever the Reare ſhall double the Front, then are the Reare called *Bringers up*, becauſe they bring up their halfe Fyles by Sequence.

Theſe Rules knit unto memorie, and praſtiſed with

with care and diligence, will make any Souldier perfect in the first sixe parts of Martiall discipline, as Election of men; Sorting of Armes March or Motion; Distance; Posture; and lastly, the beatings of the *Drumme*.

The first six parts in martiall discipline.

Now to these I will adde a little touch or Essay, touching the Carriage, Election, and Composition of Captaines colours, or Ensignes, which is the honorable Badge or Marke of every Captaine, and in which both of late here at home, and also formerly in forraine Nations, I have scene as grosse absurdities, as any malice would wish to see in the folly of his Enemy, which doubtlesse must proceed from ignorance, since no Master of Reason would be guiltie of his owne injurie.

Carriage, election, and composition of Colours.

You shall therefore understand, that all Colours belonging unto private Captaines, ought to be mixt equally of two severall Colours, that is to say (according to the rule in Herauldry) of Colour and Mettall, and not Colour on Colour, as *Greene* and *Red*, or *Blew* and *Blacke*, or such like, nor yet Mettall on Mettall, as *White* and *Yellow*, or *Orange-tawne* and *White*, for Colours so borne shew Bastardie, Pefantrie, or dishonor. Now in the Corner which is next to the upper poynt of the staffe, he shall carrie in a faire large square, or Canton, containing a sixt part of the Colours, a plaine red Crosse in a white Field, (which is the Ensigne of our Kingdome of *England*.) If the Colours doe belong to a *Colonell*, they shall then be all of one entire Colour, or one Mettall, onely the red Crosse, or Ensigne of the Kingdome shall be in his due place,

Mixture of Colours.

Colonells Colours.

Superior Of  
ficers Co-  
lours.

place, as aforesaid. If they belong to a *Colonell-generall*, to the Lord *Marshall* of the Field, or any such Superior Officer, then they shall be all of one entire Colour, or Metall, and the red Crosse or Ensigne of the Kingdome, shall be in a very little square or Canton, as in a twelfth part of the Field, or lesse if it please them. But if they belong to the *Generall* of the Field, then they shall be of one entire Colour or Metall, without any red Crosse at all, as was before said.

Thus much touching the generall Composition and Carriage of Colours:

Where Gen-  
tlemen may  
finde their  
Colours.

Now for a more particular election and use thereof, you shall understand, that every Gentleman of Coate-Armour (being a private Captaine) ought to carry for his Colours, those two principall Colours which are contained in his Coate-Armour, being the Field, and the chiefe charge thereof; which that no Ignorance may be busie to finde out, they are evermore contained in the Bandrole, upon which his Crest standeth Being indeed a true type or figure of his Colours wreathed together, as the Support of his honor.

Now in as much as Captaines are not all Gentlemen of Coate-Armour, and so take unto themselves (in these dayes) a more particular freedome, affirming that honor is not Buckled to them, but to their vertues. And that vertue consists not in the fame of Auncestors, but in their owne Action, and defences of their Countries, Mistresses, Widdowes, and the Oppressed: And so may suite or elect their Colours, according to their hopes or imaginations.

Taking

Taking (as it were) their honor from the parties they most reverence (which is a Paradoxe easily confuted.) I will here first shew you the nature and signification of Colours. And then some particular offences, in which an indifferent mixture being made, the Composition must needs be noble and wholesome.

You shall first then understand, that there be in Military honor nine severall faces, or Complexions, that is to say, two which be called *Mettals*, as *Yellow* and *White*, figuring *Gold* and *Silver*; and seven, which are called proper Colours, as *Blacke*, *Blew*, *Red*, *Greene*, *Purple*, *Tunnie*, and *Ermine*; figuring seven precious stones, of whose natures here to speake were tedious and needlesse, and of these, as before I said, mettall may not be carried on mettall, nor Colour upon Colour.

Now for the significations of these mettalls and Colours, you shall understand, that *Yellow* betokeneth *Honor*, or height of spirit, which being never separate from vertue, of all things is most iealous of disgrace and may not indure the least shadow of Imputation.

*White* signifieth Innocence or puritie of Conscience, Truth, and an upright integritie without blemish.

*Blacke* signifieth Wisedome and Sobrietie, together with a severe correction of too much Ambition, being mixt with yellow; or too much Beliefe and Levitie, being joyned with White.

*Blew* signifieth Faith, Constancie, or truth in Affection.



*Red* signifieth Iustice, or noble and worthy Anger, in defence of Religion, or the Oppressed.

*Greene* signifieth good Hope, or the accomplishment of holy and honorable Actions.

*Purple* signifieth Fortitude with discretion, or a most true discharge of any Trust reposed.

*Tunnis*, or Tawnie, signifieth Merit, or desert, and a foe to Ingratitude.

*Ermine* (which is onely a rich Furre with curious spots) signifieth Religion, or holinesse, and that all aymes are at divine objects.

Now from these Colours, and their mixtures, are derived many bastard and dishonorable Colors, as *Carnation*, *Orengtawnie*, *Popeniay*, and such like, all which have bastardly significations, as Craft, pride, wantonnesse, and such like; of which who so is desirous to understand, let him looke into *Du Tillet*, and other *French* Authors, and he shall gaine satisfaction. For mine owne part, since they appertaine not unto honor, I will here omit them, and to those free spirits that have gained these noble places, from these considerations leave them to their owne Elections, and Compositions, with these few advertisements following.

First, He that in his Colours shall carry full Coate-Armour, doth indiscreetly; for he puts that honor to hazard, which he may with more honor keepe in safety, and inticeth his enimie by such ostentation to darre beyond his owne nature.

He that in his Colours beareth any one blacke spot, and no more; if it be round, square, or of any equall proportion, it shewes some blemish in the owner,



owner, and that his life is not voyd of some notorious scandall.

If the spot be of vnequall proportion, that is, longer or broader one way then another, it signifieth Funerall, or deadly Revenge; for such a spot is called an *Hearse*.

He that carryeth a Word in his Colours without a devise, carrieth a Soule without a Bodie.

He that carrieth a devise without a Word, carrieth a Bodie without a Soule.

He that carrieth both Word and devise, carrieth both Soule and bodie, yet if the devise carrie any humane shape, it is a grosse bodie, and if the Word containe above three or foure words at the most (except it be the latter end, or beginning of some Verse) it is an imperfect Soule: But if both Word and devise be compleate, That is, *Empresa* and not *Embleme*, yet they are much fitter for *Masks*, *Triumphes*, or *Pageants*, then the *Field*, or reall *Act* on; for the true mixture of Colours is devise enough for every Foote Souldier.

He that carrieth more Colours then two, except it be some small dash for an especiall note, or the Ensigne of severall Kingdomes, carrieth a surcharge, and it is esteemed the Ensigne of Folly.

Now to conclude and knit up this sleight Discourse, with the true Cement which bindeth all the former duties faithfully together, every Souldier must especially regard *obedience*, a worke which is contained in three Circumstances, and every Circumstance adorned with an especiall vertue. The first is Reverence from the Inferior to the Superior

in which is expressed Love. The second, a Readinesse to take directions, and a willingnesse to be commanded, which is a performance of durie: and the last, in the allowing of his Captaines Opinion, and approving his Iudgement; which is a certaine Character of modestie, wisdom, and discretion. For that Captaine cannot be said to be perfect, that wants vertue worthie of Reverence; Authoritie fit for commandment; or Experience able to direct and censure his Actions. And he that hath these, hath that Sufficiencie, that to disobey, is to die, as witnesseth all the best of the *Romanes*, who never spared any in that capitall and grosse trespasse of absurd disobedience. And to this I must also adde, that the tyrannie of Captaines in commanding with too great rigor, is as offensive as the former disobedience: For as *Montaigne* saith; *The Authoritie of them which teach, often hinders those that would learne.* And therefore nothing like manly  
 Countesie doth become  
 a Commander.

(\*)



# THE CAVALLARIE;

OR,

Trayning of the *Horse-Troopes.*

**I**Nfinite great (and not without Difficulties in this Art.) much difficultie) are the Considerations which dependeth on him that taketh vpon him to Teach, Command, and Govern a Troope of Horse; For to instruct Man onely (who is a reasonable creature, can vnderstand my Language, & apprehend my directions) though he be never so ignorant or peevish, yet there is much ease in the progresse, and what fauour cannot perswade, authoritie and punishment may inforce. But to bring ignorant man and more ignorant horse, wilde man and mad horse, to those rules of Obedience, which may crowne every Motion and Action with comlie, orderly, & profitable proceedings; *Hic Labor, Hoc Opus*

To come then to the office or dutie of that Commander, who taketh vpon him to Traine or Drill a Troope of Horse; he shall vnderstand, that there be this Art. three things referred to his Iudgement.

F 3

First,

First, Election of Men and Horses.

1.

Secondly, Arming.

2.

And lastly, the Formes or manner of Trayning.

3.

1.  
Election of  
Men and  
Horses.

For the Election of Men and Horses, they must be sutable to the Armes and Weapons ( defensive and offensive ) which they carrie, which because they are of divers kindes, and divers dignities, And in as much as Horsetroopes consist all of one entire Bodie of Armes, and not of divers Bodies, or divers Armes in one Troope, (as Foote Companies doe ) I will first give you the names of every severall Troope of Horse, and after elect Men, Horse and Armes agreeable with each severall dignitie.

2  
Arming of  
Gentlemen  
at Armes

In the old Warres, and before Fire was got to that height of excellence to which it is now arrived, the first and principall Troope of Horse were called Men at Armes, or Gentlemen at Armes, because the bodie of the whole Troope consisted of Noblemen, Knights, and Gentlemen. A Prince ( for the most part ) being ever their Commander; they were armed with defensive Armes at all peeces, *Cap a Pe*, from head to foote; that is to say, with close *Caskes* on their heads, *Gorgess* about their necks, faire *Brestplates* of Hargobus prooffe, and *Backpeeces* of lesse prooffe for their bodies; *Pouldrons* for their shoulders, *Vambraces* for their armes, *Gauntlets* for their hands, *Taces* for the belly, *Cuisses* for the knees, and *Greaves* for the legs and feete, and about their wastes rich *Bases* of Velvet, Sattin, Silke, or other stufte, and *Girdles* and *Hangers*. For offensive

five Armes, they had faire guile Swords and Daggers, strong *Launces* headed with Steele, a Case of short Pistols, with Priming-box, Flaske, key, and Bullet bag, a well armed Battellaxe, and a strong payre of Spurres on his heeles, with long neckes and long Rowells. His Horse should bee strong, well shaped, of great courage, and throughly mand and ridden; he should (by all meanes) be stoned (because tyring hurts them not) of lustie age, and faire trotting: and of these Horses the *Neapolitan* is the best, the *Greeke* next, then the *Spaniard*, the *Englisb*, the *Almaine* or the *French*. For his furniture, it should be either a Barbe of Steele, or a Caparison of Ben d-leather, arming from the pole of the necke to the pomell of the Saddle, and so round about his brest: as also from the hinder part of the Saddle over all his buttockes, and downe to the Cambrell: He shall have a Shaffron for his forehead, and for the other part of his head, an headstall, and raynes of broad leather (the raynes being lyned with a small chayne of Iron to prevent cutting) and in his mouth a faire Bitt; on his backe a Steele saddle, with three Girtes of double Webby, with Stirrops, Stirrop-leathers, and for his Tayle a faire Sakar, with rich Tassels, and a strong Twynsell. This was the ordinarie Arming of the Gentlemen at Armes for the Field, onely some at their owne discretions would to the former peeces adde a Placcard to cover the brestplate, which was an advancement of the prooffe, but not an inforcement from Commandment. Now if these Gentlemen were to arme for Triumph before the King or Queene,

Arming for  
Triumph.

Queene, then the peeces defensive (before shewed) they ought to have (if it were for the Tylt) a *Grand-guard* for the Brest, a *Pasguard* for the left shoulder, and a *Maine-fere* for the left hand. If it were for the Turney, then onely a Buffe for the chynne, and a lockt Gauntlet for the right hand.

Arming of  
Lanunciers.

The second Troope of Horse were called *Lanunciers* or *Demilaunciers*, they were armed at all peeces from the head to knee, like the Gentlemen at Armes, and their offensive weapons were a Launce, a case of short Pistolls, a Battle-axe, Sword & dagger; strong horses, well ridden for the field, armed with a Steele-Saddle, Headstall, Raynes, Bit, Brest-plate, Crooper, Trappings, Girtes, Stirrops, and Leathers.

Arming of  
Light-horse

The third sort of auncient Horsemen, were called *Light-horse*, and they were armed for defence with Burgenets, or Steele-caps, Gorgets, Curats, or Plate-coats, Gauntlets or Gloves of Male: for offensive Armes, they had a slender chasing staffe, a single Pistoll, and sometimes a case, a Sword and dagger. Their horses were nimble light Gueldings, fayre trotting, and well ridden: the furniture for the Horse was a strong Headstall and raines, a Bitt, a Morrocco Saddle, Petrell, Crooper, light trappings, and other necessities sutable. The men to be handsome Yeomen or Serving-men, light timberd, and of comely shape, where it skils not much for the tallnesse or greatnesse of the bodie, but for the height of spirit, and the goodnesse of the inclination. In which little *David* (many times) puts downe the greatest *Goliath*.

Thus



Thus for your knowledge, not your example, I have shewed you the severall Compositions and armings of Horsemen, according to the auncient times, when the Bow and the Hargobus had the first place, and the Musquet, and other fierie weapons lay obscured. But to come to these our present times, wherein the uttermost strength of the Fire is found out and explained, and to shew you that which you must onely imitate and follow; you shall know, that all our Horse-troopes are reduced to one of these three Formes.

The first and principall Troope of horsemen for the generalitie, are now called *Cuirassiers*; or *Pistol-leirs*, and these men ought to be of the best degree, because the meanest in one of these Troopes, is ever by his place a Gentleman, and so esteemed. They have for defensive Armes, *Gorget*, *Curats*, *Cu-sasses*, which some call *Culets*, others the *Guard de Reine*, because it armeth the hinder parts from the wast to the Saddle-crotch, then *Pouldrons*, *Vam-braces*, a left hand *Gauntlet*, *Taces*, *Cuijsses*, a *Caske*, a *Sword Girdle*, and *Hangers*. For offensive armes, they shall have a case of long Pistolls, fierlockes (if it may be) but *Snaphaunces*, where they are wanting. The Barrells of the Pistolls would be 26. inches long, and the bore of 36. Bullets in the pound, *Flaske*, *Priming-box*, *Key*, and *Moulds*; their horses should be stoned, and of the best Races, sayre trotting, and well ridden for the Warres, that is to say, being able to passe a strong and swift Cariere, to stop close, to retire at pleasure, and to turne readily on both hands either in large Rings or in strait,

Arming of  
Cuirassiers.

especially, the Turne called *Terra, Terra*, the horse shall have Saddle, Bridle, Bit, Petrell, Crooper, with leathers to fasten his Pistols, and his necessary sacke of carriage, with other necessary things according to the forme of good Horsemanship.

Arming of  
Hargobustiers.

The second sort (of which many Troopes of Horse are compounded) are called *Hargobustiers*, or *Carbines*, these men ought to be the best of the first inferior degree, that is to say, of the best yeomen, or best Serving-men, having active and nimble bodies, joynd with good spirits and ripe understandings; these men shall have for defensive Armes, Gorgets, Curats, Curasses, Pouldrons, Vambraces and a light headpeece, wide sighted, and the Bever to let downe upon barres of Iron; for offensive Armes, he shall have an *Hargobus* of three foote, three inches long, and the bore of twentie Bullets in the pound; with Flaske, Priming-boxe, and moulds; or in stead of these, Cartalages which will serve either for this or any other peece on horsebacke; also a good Sword, and other accoutrements according to his place. His horse shall be either a fayre stoned trotting horse, or a lustie strong Guelding well ridden, he shall be armed with a *Moroeca* Saddle, Bridle, Bit, Petrell, and Crooper, with the rest before shewed necessary to his place.

Arming of  
Dragons.

The last sort of which our Horse troopes are compounded, are called *Dragons*, which are a kinde of footmen on Horsebacke, and doe now indeed succeed the light Horsemen, and are of singular use in all the actions of Warre, their Armes  
defen.



defensive are an open headpeece, with cheeks, and a good Buffe coat, with deepe skirts; and for offensive armes, they have a sayre *Dragon* filted with an Iron worke to be carried in a Belt of leather, which is buckled over the right shoulder, and under the left arme, having a Turnell of Iron with a ring through which the peece runneth up and downe; and these *Dragons* are short peeces of 16. inches the Barrell, and full Musquet bore, with firelockes or Snap-haunces: also a belt, with a Flaske, prying-boxe, key, and bullet-bag, and a good Sword: the Horse shall be armed with a Saddle, Bridle, bit, Pettell, Crooper, with Straps for his sacke of necessaries, and the Horse himselfe shall be either a good lustie Guelding, or a nimble stoned Horse. These *Dragons* in their Marches are allowed to be cleaven in a Ranke or File, because when they serve, it is many times on foote, for the maintenance or surprising of strayt way-s, Bridges, or Foords, so that when ten men alight to serve, the eleventh man holdeth their Horses: So that to every Troope of an hundred, there is an hundred and ten men allowed.

Now for the Arming of the Superior Officers of Arming of these Troopes, you shall understand, that a Cap. Captaines. taine of *Cuirassiers* may be armed at all peeces *Cap a pe*, in such sort as I shewed for the Gentlemen at Armes, onely he shall have no Launce nor Battle-axe, but onely his Pistolls and Sword, his owne head, his Horses head, and his Horses buttockes may be plumed. He may lead his men with a white Truncheon charged on his right thigh. His place is

on the head of his Troope before the Trumpet; he hath the absolute government of his Troope, both for instruction and maintenance: onely he is to receive all especiall Orders from his Colonell; His Colonell from the Serieant-maior of the field, and the Serieant-maior from the Marshall.

Arming of  
Lieutenants.

The Lieutenant may be armed to the knee like the Captaine, and his owne head, and his horses plumed; his place is at the Reare, and in Marches he may carry a Trunchcon, but of a thicker size then that of the Captaines.

Arming of  
Cornets.

The Cornet shall be armed and horst in all points both defensive and offensive, like the Lieutenant, onely in stead of the Trunchcon, he shall carry charged on his right thigh his Captaines Cornet, which (being a private Captaine) should be compounded of Colour and Mettall impaled, that is, the one halfe Colour, the other Mettall. The substance of the Cornet should be of *Damask*, and the forme must be almost square, (onely a little longer from the staffe then on the staffe,) and fringed about surablie. The staffe shall be small like a foote Ensigne, and not so long as an ordinary Launce; it must be headed with Seale, and either gilt or silverd, with faire Tassels surable to the Cornet. If the Cornet belong to a greater Officer, it shall then be of one entire Colour, of lesse quantitie and full square; And in this Cornet, the Captaine may carrie devise and word, or els none, at his owne pleasure.

Arming of the  
Trumpet.

The Trumpet is not bound to any Armes at all, more then his Sword, which in former times was  
not

not allowed, but with the point broken: Hee shall have a fayre Trumpet, with Cordons suitable to his Capitaines Colours, and to his Trumpet shall bee made fast a fayre Banner, containing his Capitaines full Coate-Armour, he may weare Scarfe and feather, and all other ordinarie accoutrements of a horseman, and for his horse it shall be a good hackney, with Gentleman-like furniture.

The Corporalls shall be armed at all poynts, and horst like the mayne bodie of the Troope, onely in their right hands they shall carry Truncheons; for their office, is like the Seriants of Foote-Companies, to ride extravagantly vp and downe, on either side the Troope, & to see them keepe their Ranks and Riles, and that all things may bee performed which shall come from the Capitaines direction. They are likewise to supplie and doe all the duties of Corporalls, and Lamprezadoes of Foote, both vpon Scoutes, Watches, and Guards, as also to looke to the provision of all necessary things which appertaine to the Troope, and where their owne power cannot reforme, there to informe their superiour Officers. And therefore these Officers are to be chosen out of the Troope, as the principall and best vnderstanding men therein.

Aiming of  
Corporalls,

The Captaine of the *Hargobusseires* shall bee armed, horst and accourered, at all poynts like the Lieutenants Cuirassiers; the Lieutenants of the *Hagobusseires* like the Cornet of Cuirassiers; and the Cornet of *Hargobusseires* like a private Gentleman of the Troope of Cuirassiers.

Captaine of  
Hargobusires  
and his offi-  
cers.

Captaine of  
Dragons or  
his officers

The Captaine of dragons shall bee armed like the Lieutenant of the Hargobusseires; the Lieutenant of Dragons like the Corner of Hargobusseires (the Corner and Pistolls excepted for he shall carrie the weapons of his own troope) and the *Guydon* (for these shall not be led with a Corner) of the Dragons shalbe armed like a private Gentleman of Hargobusseires. And here is to be noted, that the

Difference  
betwixt the  
Corner and  
Guydon.

difference betwixt the Corner and the Guidon is much; for the Guidon is the first Colours that any Commander of horse can let flie in the field; This Guydon is of dammaske fringed, & may be charged either with the Crest of him that is the owner therof, or with other devise at his pleasure; It is in proportion three foot at the least deepe in the top next the the staffe, and vpon the staffe and so extendeth downe narrower and narrower to the bottome where the end is sharpe, but with a slist devided into two peaks a foote deepe; the whole Guydon is fixe foote long, and should bee carried vpon a Lance staffe. If the Captaine (owner of this Guidon) shall doe a good dayes service, or produce from his vertue somthing worthie advancement, so that he is called to a better command, as to lead Hargobusseires, or Curiaffiers, Then the Generall or officer in chiefe, shall with a knife cut away the two peaks, and then it is made a Corner which is longer one way then another; If (after that) hee doe any thing worthily, whereby hee is made by the King or Supream, either *Banneret* or *Baron*, then shall his Corner be made Iust square in forme of a Banner, which none may carry in the field on horseback

horsbacke vnder those degrees; Now if these noble Customes be neglected and that men out of ambition, vsurpation, Ignorance or Conivance, take to themselves other Liberties; let those great knowledges which haue command of Armes reforme it, or else vertue wil sit mourning at the Ladder foote, because shee hath not one true Round left to mount by.

Having thus given you a brieve touch of the election of men and horses, and the manner of Arming & appoyring them to each severall service, with some other especiall notes which (as strangers vnlookt for) have encountered me by the way, & I hope are not all vnworthy your consideration, I will now proceede to the formes and manner of Trayning of men on horsbacke.

That forme (as I said before) is to bee followed which is soonest and easiest learned and fittest for all manner of service; Therefore supposing you have a Troope of one hundred horse standing in Route, you shall first draw them out man after man, into as many files as the number will containe, every file consisting of sixe persons; that is to say a leader, two middle men, a bringer vp, a follower betweene the Leader & the middleman to the Reare, and a Follower betweene the middleman to the Front, and the Bringer vp which is the last man in the file and called the Reare; for you must know that a Troope of horse consisteth of Ranks and Files as well as a Company of foote, and having set file vnto file close, that is Cuise vnto Cuise, or knee vnto knee, and made every man to follow his Leader

3  
Formes of  
Trayning

The extent  
of a file.

Leader in an even line, you shall then (having left some space betweene the rankes) make the rankes stand even, & in one lync also, so that looking vpon the whole Battayle, you may see them present vnto you a iust square, then going to the head you shall finde you are sixteen in Ranke, and sixe in Fyle, which maketh ninetie sixe men, to which adde three Corporalls, and the Clarke of the Troope (who is the Captaines continuall attendant) and there is the full Troope of one hundred Men and Horse. Where by the way vnderstand, that as in The extent Foote Companies, so in Horse Troopes, a Ranke of a Ranke. may consist of as many men as you please, according to the number of your Troope. But a Fyle ought never to be aboue sixe deepe, because that number is sufficient for dutie, and more are cumbersome, and not so fit to take directions.

Devisiō of the Troope. This Troope of one hundred, you shall deuide into three Squadrons, the first Squadron shall appertaine to the Captaine, the second to the Lieutenant, and the third to the Cornet, and vnder them the eldest Corporall shall command the Captaines Squadron, the second the Lieutenants, and the youngest, the Cornets. And the Cornet himselfe shall ever march vpon the head of his owne Squadron. These squadrons shall bee devided into as many Fyles as the number will containe, and the principall and best vnderstanding Gentlemen of the Troope, shall be the Leaders, Bringers vp, and Middlemen of every Fyle.

Five things to be taught. The Troope being thus formed into Battaille, and devided into Rankes and Fyles, In Trayning there



there are five principall things to be taught.

First, the manage and government of the Horse, contained in certaine motions of the hand, foote, and sometimes of the whole Bodie,

1.

Secondly the carriage and vse of Armes, contained in diuers *Postures*.

2.

Thirdly, *Distance*, or orderly proportion in Rankes and Files.

3.

Fourthly, March and Motion, contained in words and Commands of especiall directions.

4.

And lastly, the Soundings and Commands of the Trumper.

For the manage and government of the Horse, though it be supposed that the Horse is ridden and made perfect before hee came into the Souldiers hands, yet if the Souldier cannot (after an orderly manner) make the Horse doe what hee hath beene taught, and likewise correct, or helpe him (in due time) when the Horse shall either doe amisse, or not doe with so comely a grace and dexteritie as hee ought. The motion without all question will be full of disorder and confusion.

5.

Manage of the Horse.

The first word therefore of Command to the Souldier, is----

Words of Command.

*Mount your Horse.*

For it is to be supposed, no Horseman is so simple, as not to know how to dresse or apparell his Horse, and therefore for the mounture it is in this manner;

The performance.

H

He

He shall first in his left hand take the Bridle-Rayne, laying his thumbe flat on the nearest side of the Rayne and his fore-finger, his great-finger and his ring-finger gryping the farre side, and the little finger he shall put betweene the Raynes, and so with the other hand stretching the Raynes to an even length, that the Horse may feele he is within restraint, the Horseman turning his left shoulder to the Horses neare shoulder, shall put his left foote into the Stirrop, and then staying his left hand upon the pomell of the Saddle, he shall bring his right hand to the hinder part of the Saddle, which as soone as he toucheth, he shall immediately (without heaving or jumping) rayse his bodie from the ground, and bring it into the Saddle.

The other words of Command, are—

The Word,

*Advance forward.*

The performance,

This the Souldier shall doe by thrusting both his legs forward at an instant, sodainly and strongly, and a little yeelding his bodie forward, (yet as covert as may be) and when you have advanst enough, by restraining your Bridle-hand, gently make the Horse stand still. And this Advancement shall be done either upon footepace, upon trot, or upon Gallop, as the Captaine shall command—

Then

The Word,

*Retire your Horse.*

The performance,

This is to make the Horse retraye or goe backe, which the Souldier shall doe by drawing in his Bridle.



dle-hand strayt, and observing that as the Horse yeeldeth and goeth backe, so he must also yeeld and make gentle his hand. And when he hath gone backe sufficiently, then the Souldier shall jert both his legs forward sodainly, and that will stay the Horse from retyring any further. —

Then

*Trot your large ring to the right hand.*

*Trot your large ring to the left.*

*Gallop your large ring to the right hand.*

*Gallop your large ring to the left.*

The Word.

Any of these the Souldier shall doe by abrusing the Horse forward with his toes upon the Stirrop, or with the helpe of the calves of his legges against the Horses sides, or els with the even stroake of his Spurs, (in case of dullnes) and the Souldier shall observe in this lesson to take a verie large Circumference, both for the Horses ease, and his owne instruction. And there is no motion more necessarie then this, because it is used in every Charge, in every Conversion, but chiefly in Wheeling. —

The performance.

Then

*Set a strayte turne to the right hand.*

*Set a strayte turne to the left.*

The Word.

This (if the Horse be ready) the Souldier shall doe, by drawing up his Bridle-hand strayte, and turning it inward to the side on which he would turne, and then clapping the calve of his ourward legge hard to the Horses side, and jerting it sodainly forward againe, and (if there be dulnesse) by giving the Spurre on the outside also he shall make

The performance.

the Horse turne *Terra, Terra*, in as small a Circumference as may be. And this serveth for *Counter-marches, Charges*, or any sodaine Assault or Ingagement. — Then

The Word.

*Passe sideways to the right hand.*

*Passe sideways to the left.*

*Passe sideways to both by division.*

The performance.

Any of these the Souldier must doe by a constant restraynt of his Bridle hand, and (as it were) carrying the foreparts of the Horse to that side he would passe, as also laying his contrary legge, and sometimes his Spurre to the contrarie side, and so making his hinder parts to goe equally with his foreparts. And this lesson serves for the Closing and opening of Fyles. —

Lastly

The Word.

*Passe a Carriere and stop close.*

The performance.

This the Souldier shall doe by thrusting the horse violently forward both with his legs and bodie, and giving libertie to the Bridle. As soone as the Horse is started into his Gallop, hee shall give him the even stroake of his Spurres, once or twice together, and make the Horse runne to the hight of his full speede, then being at the end of the *Carriere* (which will not bee above fixe score or eight score yards) he shall then drave vp his Bridle-hand very hard and constantly, and laying the calues of both his legges gently to the Horses sides, make the Horse stop close to the ground, with onely a comely *Advancement*. And this serveth for all manner of *Charges*, whether it bee Horse against Horse, or Horse against Foote.

When

When your Souldier can doe these things perfectly, he can then do as much as belongeth to the Manage and Government of the Horse: You shall then proceed to the second instruction, which is the *Carriage and Use of Armes*, contained in divers *Postures*. 2.  
Carriage and  
use of Armes.

Now foras much as the principall Weapons on Horsebacke, are *Pistolls*, *Petronells*, or *Dragons*, and that all these are with fire-lockes, and those fire-lockes (for the most part) *Snap-hances*, because the other are too curious, and too soone distempered with an ignorant hand. I will therefore under the name of the *Pistoll* onely, (withour any tedious Comment) give you the names of the *Postures*, not doubting but every man of Command, will (upon the reading) at the first sight finde out the application.

You shall understand then that the *Postures* of the *Pistoll-Snaphance*, are twentie-foure, whereof Posture of the  
Pistoll. three are to be done standing, two Marching, fourteene Charging, and five Discharging.

The three *Postures* which are to be done standing are--

1. *Prepare for Service.*

Which is to gagge the Flaske, and to put Bullets into your mouth.--- Then

2. *The Scont Posture.*

3. *The Saluting Posture.*

The fourteene *Postures* which are used in Charging,---are

1. *Draw up your Cocke.*

2. *Secure your Cocke.*

3. Open your Pann.
4. Prime your Pann.
5. Close your Pann.
6. Shake off your loose cornes.
7. Blow your Pann.
8. Turne your Pistoll about into your left hand.
9. Charge with powder.
10. Draw out your Scouring Sticks.
11. Ramme in your Powder.
12. Charge with Bullets.
13. Ramme in your Bullet.
14. Put up your scouring Sticks, and stand readie.

The five Postures which are to be performed in Discharging, — are

*Draw down your Hammer.*

*Unloose your Cocke.*

*Present.*

*Give fire.*

*Dismount your Pistoll, and put it up.*

Now as in Foote Companies, so in Horse-Troopes. In the time of present service, these many Postures are reduced unto these three onely;

Postures in  
Skirmish.

*Make readie.*

*Present.*

*Give fire.*

The first is done Standing or Marching; The second, in the Charge, and the last in the face of the Enemy.

Now

Now for as much as time is precious, this labour tedious, and men vnwilling to take long paines, it shall not be amisse ( for the speedier perfecting of the men ) first to labour the Leaders of the Fyles ( which should be the most sufficient men of the Troope ) in all these Lessons before shewed, and then to make every Leader to instruct the Fyle he leadeth, which will not only make the Teachers strive to be excellent for their owne glorie sake, but also strive in the other ( which are taught ) a brave ambition to equall or exceede those that informe them.

The best way to Teach.

After they can thus Mannage their Horses, and handle their Armes in a decent manner, you shall then come to the third Lesson, which is *Distance of place*, and orderly proportion. A matter necessary and dependant vpon every Forme of Battayle, and may not bee absent eyther from Ranke or Fyle.

Distance of place.

It is then to be vnderstood, that in Horse-troops there are but two sorts of *Distances* or *Orders*, eyther in Rankes or Fyles: That is, *Close Order*, and *Open Order*. Close order in Fyles, is Cuish to Cuish, or knee to knee, and Open order in Fyles, is six foote ( which is accounted an Horse length ) : So Close order in Rankes, is to the Horses Crooper, or without Scere; and Open order is sixe foote, above which the Rankes must never open. And therefore that the Troope may March orderly and keepe their Distance truly, let the whole Troope in Marching, mooue all at one instant, that is, when the head begins, then the Reare to be ready, so shall they

Of Motion.

they seldome be found to erre disorderly. Also you must know, that when the Troope cometh to March in *Battalia*, that then they must march at their close Order in Fyles, and at Open Order in Rankes. But when they come to doe the Evolutions or motions in warre, then they must be at their Open-order, both in Fyles and Rankes. The distance betwixt Troope and Troope ought to be twentie-five paces; and betweene Regiment and Regiment fiftie paces. And thus much for distance or proportion of place.

4.  
Of Marches.

The fourth Lesson succeeding for the use of the Horse-Troopes, is *March* or *Motion*, both of the horse and man performed in an orderly and comely manner, without neglect of any of the three former Lessons already described; for in all the motions following, there must be a true *Manage* of the Horse, and government of the mans bodie, a formall and cunning carriage of the Weapon, and a due observation in keeping the just measure and proportion in distances according to direction.

Words of a  
speciall direc-  
tion.

Now the words of speciall direction for the particular Motions on horsebacke in any *Battalia*, are these or the like following.

*Stand right in your Fyles.*

*Stand right in your Rankes.*

And this is to stand truly man after man, and horse after horse; as also, man against man, and horse against horse.----Then----

*Silence.*

*Open your Rankes.*

*Open*



*Open your Files to the right hand.*  
*Open your Fyles to the left.*  
*Open your Fyles to both hands by devision.*

And any of these to any order aforesaid.

*Close your Files to the right hand.*  
*Close your Files to the left.*  
*Close your Files to both hands by devision.*

And these also to any order aforesaid ; also in opening the Squadron, you must ever first open the Rankes, which must be done downward to the Reare, and then the Fyles. And in Closing; you must first close the Fyles, and then the Rankes, wich must ever be done upward towards the Front. — Then —

*Double your Fyles to the right hand.*  
*Double your Fyles to the left.*  
*Double your Fyles to both by devision.*

And this to any order aforesaid.

*Double your Rankes to the right hand.*  
*Double your Rankes to the left.*  
*Double your Rankes to both by devision.*

And this to any order aforesaid.

*Middlemen double the Front to the right hand.*  
*Middlemen double the Front to the left.*  
*Middlemen double the Front to both hands by devision.*

*Bringers up, double the Front to the right hand.*  
*Bringers up, double the Front to the left.*  
*Bringers up, double the Front to both hands by deviation.*

And these to either order afore said. —

*To the right hand turne.*

*To the left hand turne.*

*To both hands turne by conversion.*

*To the right hand about turne.*

*To the left as you were.*

*To the left hand about turne.*

*To the right as you were.*

Now to reduce any Motion before shewed, to the same station, in which the Horseman stood before the Command given, you shall use this generall word ; —

*As you were.*

*Countermarch to the right hand.*

*Countermarch to the left.*

*Countermarch to both by Conversion.*

*Wheele to the right hand.*

*Wheele to the left.*

*Wheele to both by Conversion.*

Observation  
in Counter-  
marching.

And in this Motion of Countermarching, you must observe, that the Leaders (if it be in a standing Countermarch) doe advance forward full one Horse length before they turne, and then turne to which hand they are commanded, all the Ranks suc-



successively following, to make good the Leaders place of turning before they turne, and so to perfect the Countermarch. But if it be to be done upon a greater advancement, then shall either a Corporall or other higher Officer stand at the place of turning, and the Leaders shall advance up unto him and there turne to either hand, according to direction, and so successively all the rest of the Ranks in the Troope, till the Countermarch be made perfect.

So also in the Motion of *Wheeling*, you must observe, if the Troope be under an hundred, first to double your Front to the one or the other hand, either by the Bringers up, or the Middlemen, before you Wheele, and then standing at their close order, to Wheele about, or otherwise at pleasure.

Observation  
in Wheeling

Againe, observe when you Wheele to the right hand, to double your Front to the left hand; and when you Wheele to the left hand, to double your Front to the right hand; for so the Leaders of the right and left hand Fyles will keepe their places on that corner to which you Wheele.

Lastly, to reduce and bring every man into his first place againe, — You shall say, —

*Fyles to the Right (or left) hand open to your Open order.*

*Bringers up (or Middlemen) to your first places as you were.*

And in this Motion observe, that if the Bringers up did double the Front, then shall the Middlemen being in the Reare first fall into their places, then

Observations.

the follower, and lastly, the Bringer up. And so if the Middlemen did double the Front, then those Middlemen being in the Front, shall in Counter-march fall into their first places, after them their Followers, and last of all the Bringer up.

5 The first and last Lesson belonging unto the  
Of the trum pet. Horse-troope, is to teach the Souldier the Sounds and Commands of the Trumpet, and to make him both understand the Notes and Language of the Trumpet, as also in due time to performe all those duties and Commands, which are required by the Trumpet. And of these Soundings (which we generally call *Points of Warre*) there are fixe, which are most necessary for the Souldiers knowledge. --- The first is ---

The first  
point of  
Warre.

1. *Butte Sells* : ..or..  
Clap on your Saddles.

Which as soone as the Souldier heareth (in the morning, or at other times) he shall presently make readie his Horse, and his owne person, trusse up his sacke of necessaries, and make all things fitting for Iourney.

The second is, ---

The second

2. *Manne Cavallo* : ..or..  
Mount on Horsebacke.

At which Summons, the Souldier shall bridle up his Horse, bring him forth, and mount his backe.

The

The third is —

3. *Ala Standardo* ——— or —

The third.

Goe to your Colours.

Whether it be *Standard*, *Cornet*, or *Guidon*, vpon which sound, the Souldier with those of his Fellowship, shall trot forth to the place where the *Cornet* is lodged, and there attend till it be dislodged. Also, this sound in the field, and in service, when men are disbanded, is a Retrayt for the Horseman, and brings him off being ingaged, for as oft as hee heares it, hee must retire and goe backe to his Colour.

The fourth is, —

4. *Tucquet*, — or —

The fourth.

March. —

Which being heard simplie of it selfe without addition, Commands nothing but a Marching after the Leader.

The fift is, —

5. *Carga, Carga*, — or —

The fift.

An Alarme, Charge, Charge.

Which sounded, every man (like Lightning) flyes vpon his enemie, and gives proefe of his valour.

The sixt and last is, —

6. *Auguet*, — or —

The sixt.

The Watch.

Which sounded at night, Commands all that are

out of dutie to their rest and sounded in the morning, Commands those to rest that haue done dutie, and those that haue rested, to awake and doe dutie. And in these Sounds, you shall make the Souldier so perfect, that as a song he may lanquet or sing them, and know when they are sounded vnto him.

Other Soundings there are; as, *Tende Hoe*, for listning, a *Call* for Summons, a *Senet* for State, and the like. But they haue reference to the greater Officers, and those haue no need of my Instructions.

Having thus run through all those parts which make vp a serviceable Souldier on Horsebacke, I will conclude this Discourse, with these few notes following.

Speciall  
notes.

First, You shall vnderstand, that the Cavallarie, or Horse-Armie, haue for their cheife Officers the *Generall* of the Horse; the *Lieutenant-generall* of the Horse; and the *Seriant-Maior* of the Horse, which in some discipline is called the *Commissary-generall*, or *Colonell-generall* of the Horse. And betwixt these three, the whole Armie of Horsemen is devided. They haue also a *Quarter-master*, and a *Provost-generall*.

The Iustice resteth vnder the Councell-generall of Warre in the Armie.

The *Generalls* Regiment hath alwayes the Vanguard, and the rest alternately by turnes, as he that this day hath the Vanguard, the next day hath the Reare, and so of all the rest.

The

The *Colonells* have their Regiments Compounded of three or foure Troopes, and seldome above five, or under three; and the *Colonels* Troope ever Marcheth on the left Wing of the Regiment.

The *Captaines* of Horse receive their directions from the *Colonells*; the *Colonells* from the *Serients-maier*, and the *Serients-maier* from the Lord Marshall.

Thus much I have thought fit to impart, as an Introduction into these Military affayres, leaving to those larger and better enabled Spirits, the vnbounded Field of *Discourse*, into which when they shall be pleased to enter, no doubt but the studious Observer, shall receive a much more worthy satisfaction.

( \* \* )

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FINIS.

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "J. H. Smith", "W. J. Jones", and "M. J. Brown", among others. The addresses are also written in cursive and include street names and city names.

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# THE SOVLDIERS GRAMMAR.

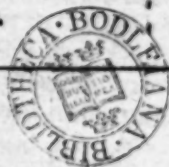
Contayning  
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Curious Rules of the Art *Militarie*.

As First,  
Whether it be in Great *Motions* in General? Or Foot *Motions* Especially.  
Or *Motions* of Horse, General, or Special?  
The Ranges of Foot or Horse?  
The Ranges of Officers.  
The Severall Imbattailings of Foot, and Horse.  
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Or the forming of Maine *Battails*, of any extent, or Number; With their formes, and Figures, in lively Demonstration, &c.

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By G. M. Gent.

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Printed at London for Henry Overton, and are to be sold at  
his shop in Popes-head alley, going into Lambours Street. 1639.

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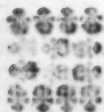


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Of Actions of Horse, General, or Special.  
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The several Instructions of Foot and Horse.  
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# A Table of the Special Things contayned in this Booke.

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*Pag. II*

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The







# THE SOLDIERS GRAMMAR.

## CHAP. I.

### Of Great Motions in Generall.



Having in a former short Discourse, or small Booke, Intituled, *The Soldiers Accidence*, (being an Introduction or first Guide into the Art *Military*) shewed all those first Precepts and Rules which necessarily belong to the knowledge of every young Souldier, so farre forth as concernes the Mannage and government of his owne particular person; As also those foure principall Grounds, from whence all the rest of

Motives to the  
Works.

this famous Art taketh its derivation and perfection, that is to say.

First, the Carriage and use of Armes, conteyned in divers *Postures* or *Stations*, expresting the Forme, Comeliness and Readiness of Men in Armes.

Secondly, *Distance* or Separation of place, whereby Battails are formed, changed, and proportioned according to the will and pleasure of the principall Commanders.

Thirdly March and Motion, which proceeding from certaine peculiar words of Command, and generall direction, the souldier applyeth himselfe to performe every command in the fullnesse of perfection.

And fourthly and lastly, the knowledge of the Beatings of the *Drum*, by which the Soldier taketh notice of every Command, when the sound of Mans voyce is drowned or obscured.

It now seemeth good unto me (and I hope it will yeeld a generall profit to the whole Kingdome) to fixe unto the foresaid *Accidence Grammar* or Introduction into more higher, necessary and more subtile and curious Rules of the Art *Military*, whereby the younger Schollers may bee enabled to proceed and goe forward in the greater and more hidden secrets of the Art, and the elder or better experienced Men of Warre, may either finde Solutions for such doubts as shall incumber them; Or else matter whereon to worke and make their owne more singular Inventions and Applications more wholesome for the common use, and

and more pleasing to their owne Studies and Labours.

The first thing therefore which I hold most necessary to intreat of in this *Grammar*, is of *Great Motions in Generall*; Because according to the Opinion of the Ancients, *These Militarie motions are the Life of an Army, and onely give meanes of Victory*; and without which all preparation of Forces are vaine, and wayleth nothing in the Field, nor to the end for which they were Levied. Since then Motion is of this inestimable reputation, the labour cannot bee misemployed, which bringeth any lustre or explanation unto the same.

Of the *Smaller Motions*, I have spoken somewhat already in the *Accidence*; As of *Filing, Raunching, Returning to the first Pasture, Countermarching, Doubling*; and such like, so farre forth as they appertaine to every single Person, or to the parts and members of a private Company, which wee call *Squadrons* or *Camerados*. But now I am to intreat of the *Greater Motions*, which belong to *Regiments, Battalies*, and the whole Bodie of an *Armie*: Neither in the discourse of these things, are you to expect much alteration of words, or sence; but onely the application of them unto the *Greater* and more infinite Bodies, from whence they take the denomination of the *Greater Motions*.

The *Grecians*. (as *Ælian* and his Schollars) doe reckon up nineteene severall *Great Motions*, to which they give especiall Names and Titles.

Motions used  
in the old  
Warres.

1 The first they call *Cuisse*, which is a Turning to either hand.

2 The Second, *Metabole*, which wee call Turning about.

3 The Third, *Perispaismos*, which wee call Wheeling about.

4 The fourth, *Epistrophe*, which wee call a Wheeling, either to the one, or the other Hand, but not entire, or about.

5 The Fifth, *Anastrophe*, which we call a Retorning of the Wheele unto the First Posture or Station, where it stood before it was moved, or Wheeled to either Hand.

6 The Sixth, *Eperispaismos*, which we call a treble, or a threefold Wheeling, carrying the *Battalia* three parts about, but not wholly and entire.

7 The Seventh, *Plagiophalanx*, or the Broad Fronted *Phalange*, which we call the Broad Fronted *Battalia*, which hath the Length much exceeding the Depth.

8 The eighth, *Orthiophalanx*, which wee call the Deepe *Battalia*, or *Heroic Battayle*, which is a Battayle drawne out in Wing, and having the Depth much exceeding the Length.

9 The Ninth, *Phalange Laxe*, which we call an Uneven Fronted *Battalia*, because one of the Wings (which is thought fittest) is ever drawne forth before the other, and as a *Foelorne* beginneth the Fight against the Enemy, till opportunity serve that the whole Battaille may joyne with greater advantage and assurance.

10 The Tenth, *Parabole*, which wee call *Defertion*, being

being a Drawing up the Soldiers before, then taking off the Hindermost, we Rank them within the distances of the First.

The Eleventh, *Protaxis*, which we call Fore-fronting, as when we place either the Light-Armed or other Loose shot before the Front of the Battaille, and make them Fore-standers or beginners of the Skyrmish.

11

The Twelfth, *Epitaxis*, which wee call an After placing or Attending on the Reare, so that if the Enemy shall charge behinde, yet are the Light-Armed in readinesse, and prepared to give their Volleys, being placed so behind the Reare (as the other before the Front) for a singular helpe and annoyance.

12

The Thirteenth, *Proflaxis*, which we call a Joining of Bodies together, by adding to either of the Flanckes, or to both entirely, any new supply of Men, either from the Reare of the same *Battalia*, or otherwise, from any other remooved Body or Regiment, whereby the Front of the Battaille is increased.

13

The Fourteenth, *Entaxis*, which we call Infition or Inserting, as when wee draw the Light-Armed, or Loose unguarded shot, within the spaces of the Files and Rankes of the Armed *Battalia*, so as they may be free from danger, and yet notwithstanding, ever ready to deliver their Vollies in the face of the Enemies, be they foote or horse, as they shall give their approaches.

14

The Fifteenth, *Hypotaxis*, which wee call Double Winging, as when we draw the Light-Armed

15

or Loose Shot, ouely within the Armed Winges of the *Battalia*, and not into the Entire Body, and placing them in such an Embowed forme, that the whole forme or figure thereof may resemble a three-fold Gate or Doore.

16

The sixteenth wee call an *Induction*, or a *Right Induction*, as when one Bodie or *Battalia* of one and the same kind, in forme and proportion, followeth one another, and so the March or Motion stretcheth out it selfe into the manner or forme of a wing, having the Depth much exceeding the Length; And this kinde of Battaille or *Right induction*, may consist either of a Single Body, as when but one Enemy is feared, or of a Double Bodie, as when two are expected, or of a Treble, when three are on foot, or of a Quadruple, when the Enemy purposeth to give on all sides.

17

The Seaventeenth, *Paradoxe*, which wee call *Deduction*, is when a *Battalia* moveth in a V Wing, not by File, but by Ranke, having the File-leaders on the Right-hand, which is called a *Right Deduction*, or on the Left Hand, which is called a *Left Hand Deduction*; And this Body or *Battalia* also marcheth (as the former) either in a Single, Double, Treble, or Quadruple Division, according to the feare they apprehend of the Enemy, and the advantage of the place and ground upon which they march and move.

18

The Eighteenth, *Amphistomus* which we call the Two Fronted Battaille, and looketh upon the Enemy two severall wayes, that is to say, by an even and just Division, in the midst of an equall conversion

of

of the two parts; The Middle-men or Halfe-fyle men are turned back to back, and those in the front and reare make two equall Fronts, and bravely advance against the Enemy, and this kind of Motion is excellent against Horse

The Nineteenth, *Antistomus*, which wee also we call a Two Fronted Battaille, and differeth only from the former but in this, that as the Two Fronted Battaille *Amphistomus* is Fronted by the Front and the Reare, so this Two fronted Battaille *Antistomus*, is Fronted by the two Flankes, the Right flanke, and the Left, and the Motion hath the like use and perfection which the Former hath, being generally applyed for the Encounter of Horse.

19

Divers other particular Motions they have, both for *Armies* and *Battalies*, as that which they call *Diphalange Peristomus*, *Diphalange Homoiostomus*, *Diphalange Heterostomus*, the *Rhombe*, the *Heteromakes*, the *Epicampios Enprosthia*, the *Cyrte*, the *Tetragonall*, *Plesium*, and divers others, of which I shall have occasion to write hereafter; For this present, and for the generality of Motion, these already shewed and expounded are sufficient; Of all which, you shall in the ensuing Chapters (as particulars shall arise) receive both full Demonstrations and Examples, whereby the dullest understanding shall bee enabled to conceive, and carry away those Mysteries of Art and Science, which hitherto have layne hidden and obscured; Nor have I any intention in this Worke, so to tye and conforme my selfe to the

Divers other  
Motions.

The Authors  
plainnesse.

Ancients,



Ancients either *Grecians* or *Romans*, that thereby (knitting my selfe to their Words and Phrases) I might bring a cloud of darkenesse over my labours, which I have onely dedicated to Truth and plainnesse: but I doe freely intend to set downe every thing, in those plaine, moderne, and usuall formes of Direction, as may be avaiable for the simplest capacity, and profitable for all those that have bound themselves prentises to this Noble Art, and glorious Advancement.

### CHAP. 2.

#### *Of the Particular Motions belonging to the Foote onely.*

In what Motions consist.



**A**LL manner of Marches and Motions whatsoever, belonging to a Foot Company (as I have touched before in my *Accidence*) must of necessity, bee either in Distance, or Forme; and either of these must bee, either in Files or Ranks, severally, and of themselves, or else joyntly, both together.

Of Distances.

Of Files and Ranges, what they are, what their extents ought to be, what effects, vertues, and uses are wrought by them, I have sufficiently shewed in my *Accidence*: Onely, because there is a little difference betwixt us and the Ancients, and betwixt the Schollers of these Moderne times, and the Schollers of the Elder World, I will as neere

as I can, reconcile them, or at least, bring them to shake hands, and agree together.

The first Receivers of Militarie Discipline (and those which are at this day their Schollers, and profest Imitators) would haue a File to consist of Sixteene Men in depth, successively one after another: Others would haue it to consist of Eight; And others (which are our latest and best approved) would haue them consist of Ten.

The reason why the first would haue it consist of sixteene, is because it is an euen and proportionable number, which may be doubled to the last man; as from sixteene to eight, from eight to foure, from foure to two, from two to one; and so backe againe reduced to the first forme or Station. This I confesse beares a faire shew of much probability, and was doubtlesse in the first Age, of singular vse and benefit, both for the forming and proportioning of Battailes; as also for the readinesse of Marching, and the mixing or joyning of many Grosses, or great Bodies, in one Square, Round or Triangular fashion. But it is to bee vnderstood, that in these former dayes, there was no vse or knowledge of Shot, because the inuention of Firelay then vnknowne; their Darts, Slings, Crosse-bowes, Long-bowes, and the like, which passed vnder the Light-armed, held then no method or prescript forme in giving their Volleyes, but deliuered them one ouer anothers head, without danger: so that the deeper the File was, the greater the Volley was, and the Enemie the more endangered; besides the drawing and nocking

The ancient  
and the mo-  
derne Authors  
reconcil'd.

of the Arrow, the Lading of the Sling, the bending of the Crosse bow, and the charging of the Dart, are Motions so sodaine, so quicke, and so secure, that there is no necessity of alteration of place; for in as much as not any of these vollies are delivered upon the Levell, but upon necessity on the Mountaine; therefore the forstanders, or Leaders of Files and their followers are not endangered by the Reare: so that in this case, the deeper the File is, the more hands are brought to fight, and the victory the sooner obtained.

But with us now in these moderne and latter times, wherein the Invention of Shot and Powder is found out; and the danger, Sodainenesse and Violence of the Fire is knowne: in so much that it is ever delivered in Levell, seldome or never at Random: (for that is uselesse and to no constant purpose) In this case there is great respect to be had to the alteration and change of place, for (as I have laid before) to deliver Shot one behinde another (and that also in Levell) is for the hindmost to kill the foremost, if they Shoot in Levell (as they ought) or otherwise Shooting at Random, to spend their Bullets to no purpose, and leave the enemy unavoyded; Therefore in this true and certaine Discipline, Fire is onely to be given in the Front, and so by succession of Ranks, one Volley after another, every hand is in his due time and place brought to Fight, and the Volley hath no intermission or respite.

Now it is to be considered in what space of time a man may Charge and Discharge his Peece moving

ving from the Front to the Reare, and so ascending up to the Front againe; and it is found by the experience of all well Iudging Souldiers, that the depth of tenne men is the absolute best Number. For the first man Discharging in the Front, in the space that nine more shall come and doe the like: The first shall make his place good againe, and so continue the Volley *ad infinitum*. Now there are some which strongly hold opinion, that Eight in depth of File shall doe as much as ten, and with as little Difficulty make ready and Present; which no question, may be possible, in expert, old, and ready Souldiers, and so a competent and sufficient File; But in raw, Ignorant, and halfe exercised men it cannot be so, Neither can it bee hoped that duty shall so suddainely be performed. And if there be losse of dutie in one man, there will be losse of duty in more, and so the Volly will be weakned and the *Battalia* put in danger; To adde a man and make the File nine, is no good Extent, because that odde Number comming to be doubled, there will bee a weakenesse either in the Front, or in the Reare. And that weakenesse may overthrow the whole *Battalia*; So that for a conclusion of this point, I cannot but disallow Sixteene in file as being too great a Number, in which no lesse then six men are lost in every File so oft as they shall Sallie up or make their approaches, eight I feare is too many too little, the Skill and Dexterity of the Souldiers being doubtfull; and Nine, for the odds may not be admitted. So that it resteth, that tenne men in File is the old, certaine, and allowable Number. I doe

not deny but that in exercising of the Souldiers, the number Eight is very allowable, and will bring them to a great quicknesse and readinesse, but when they shall be brought to fight, and mix with other Regiments; Then you are to observe the generall forme of the Armie, and what Extent of File the whole Armie marcheth in, the same Number and Proportion you shall keepe in your private Company, which questionlesse at this day is the number Ten, and no other: both for the fitnessse of the Number in discharging Dutie, as also in that by the Number Ten, every hundred men make a perfect Square, and so are the soonest and with the least trouble drawne into any Forme of Battaile that the principal Commander can desire.

The ground  
of all Motions.

Thus I have shewed you the true Extent of a File, and the impediments which hang upon the alteration of Opinions; wherein you are to understand that in all Militarie Motions there must be ever a certaine and infallible ground, whereon to build the greater works; for where everie thing is uncertaine, there all things must needs be confus'd. Now in the Art of War, Ranks are uncertaine, and doe consist of Numbers according to pleasure? Companies are imperfect, occasioned by employment, Sicknesse, Death, or other Disasters: Regiments are more or lesse, according to the goodnes, or badnesse of the Officers; onely the File is certaine and without alteration, So that from that Ground, everie good and great Commander (upon the first view) can tell how to shape and proportion any Battaile whatsoever.

This

This being then the concluding *Maxime* touching the true Extent, and Quantitie of a File, which is the Ground or Foundation whereupon all great Battailies are Built. Wee will now proceed to the severall Motions belonging to the Foot Companies, of which the first and Principall, is the drawing of Rude, and Indigested Grosses, into a faire, orderly, and well proportioned Body; and this must not in any wise be done by Ranking, and Drawing forth of Rankes, for that is rude, and unsouldier like, because Rankes have no certainty, nor hold any constant Number: So that no man taking a rude heape of confused men (which number hee knoweth not) can tell how many Rankes they will containe, and keepe the Files certaine: therefore to put these men in Order, it must bee done by Filing, and not Ranking; every File of one and the same Weapon, being drawne out File after File, and then joyned and formed into one grosse Body, according to the pleasure of the Commander. And in this drawing up of Bodies, is to bee considered the composition or parts, whereof every File must consist; that is to say, the principall and first man of every File, is called the Leader, or Captaine of the File, hee leadeth; then followeth him three of Inferiour degree; the first man is called the middle man to the Reare, or a Leader of halfe files to the reare; the sixth man is called the middle man to the *Front*, or Leader of the halfe File to the *Front*; then after them, three other inferiour followers; and lastly, the reare, or

The drawing  
of Grosses into  
order.

Of single Files.

Bringer up : So that every File consisteth of foure men of eminence and desert, as the Leader, the Bringer up, the Middle-man to the Front, and the Middle man to the Reare, and six inferiour followers or attendants, as by this example you shall see more plainly.

Single File.

Files in a Body.

The Leader.

Front.

Middle Man to the Reare.

Middle Man to the Front.

Bringer up.

Reare.

The



The next Motion after the drawing vp of confused Numbers into an yniforme, is the closing and opening of Fyles or Rankes, or both Fyles and Rankes at one instant; And in this Motion, is to be observed, true Distance, or separation of Place, according to the will of the Commander, because it is a Motion that onely consisteth in distance.

The next, is a Motion in Forme, and that also consisteth of Fyles or Rankes severally, or of both Fyles and Rankes ioyntly, in one instant; And this is doubling of Fyles, or Rankes: If doubling of Fyles; it is according to this example.

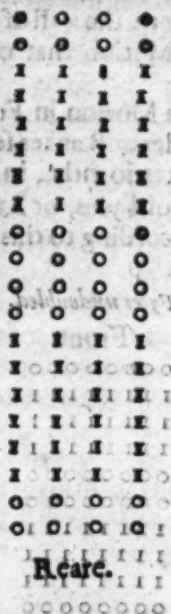
*Fyles undoubled,*

**Front.**

oooooooo  
iiiiiiii  
iiiiiiii  
iiiiiiii  
oooooooo  
oooooooo  
iiiiiiii  
iiiiiiii  
iiiiiiii  
oooooooo

**Rear.**

**Fyles**

**Files doubled to the Right Hand.****Front.**

The manner  
of performing  
the *Manoeuvr*.

These Files being eight in Number, are doubled to the right hand, the ourermost or corner Man of the right hand standing still, and making good both his owne Place, and all the rest of his File. and the next Man on his Left Hand passing behinde him, and so successively the whole second File passing (as the first) behind the first Fyle, the fourth Fyle,

file behind the third file, the sixth behind the fifth, and the eighth behind the seventh, and so they stand doubled, as in the Example before shewed; where eight Fyles are brought into foure, and the depth of tenne brought into the depth of twenty: And in this doubling, is to be observed, by those which remove and passe behind the other, that if it be to the right hand, then he is first to come about round with his Left Foote, then step forward with his right Foote behind his Leader that must be, and then bring on his Left Foote, and place his Body even; so that by these three Motions, the action shall be performed in perfection: And thus as you double Fyles to the right hand, so you may also double them to the left hand, using every Motion in a contrary manner, that is to say, where the right hand man did before stand firme, and the left hand man did move; now the left hand man must stand firme, and the right hand man must remove; and as before, the Left foot did first come about, so now the Right foot must, and when they shall be reduced backe againe to their first Place or Station, then it is to be observed, that they must in three Steps or Motions, recover their former places, removing first the Left foot, if the double were to the Right hand, and the Right foot, if the double were made to the Left hand.

The next Motion, being also a Motion in forme, *Advancing of Files.* is the advancing of Files, which is also a doubling, though after another manner: For in this advancing of Fyles (if it be to the Right hand) then the Right hand File standeth still, and the Leader of

D

the

the next file unto it, both advance before the Right hand file, and his whole file following him in true order and distance, they all advance, till the Bringer up, or Reare Man, stand just before the Leader of the Right hand file, which standeth still, and moveth not, then the fourth file advance before the third, the sixth before the fifth, &c. the eighth before the seventh, and so forth, till every other file have advanced in the whole *Evolution*: and in like manner, if the Advancement be made to the Left hand, then those which stood still, when the Advancement was to the Right hand shall move, and they which did move shall now stand still, as by these Examples, doth more plainly appear.

### *Evolution.*

#### The Front.

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Marching  
them to the  
front

one in front: And thus if you please you may Ad-  
vance in file, that is, in a whole number  
into one line. Now for reducing them into  
their first form or body again, the word (At turn) is  
being given, every man is to turn back to  
shall turn faces about, and to march back to  
their first places: and as they march on advance either to  
the Right or Left hand at once instantly: So you may  
also at one instant march back to the Right and  
Left hand by division, making the second file ad-  
vance before the first, the fourth before the third,  
the seventh before the sixth, the eighth before the first,  
And as thus in advancing, so also in doubling or  
files as you double to the Right or Left hand, so  
you may double to both the Right and Left hand  
at one instant by division, the second file passing  
behind the first, the fourth behind the third,  
then the seventh behind the sixth, and the eighth  
behind the first.

Now there being many a couple and  
thence forasmuch as they may vary, and that all  
bodies hold not one even or odd count or Num-  
ber, that then in order to be an odd file, how then  
shall the body be doubled? To this I answer, that if  
you happen to have five, then look to what  
hand you double next, then the second file to the

Thus you see how Files are to be Advanced, either  
to the right hand or to the Left, wherein it is to be  
observed, that howsoever I speak of files to be ad-  
vanced distinctly, one after another, yet the Mo-  
tion is to be done entirely, of one moving file at

Reducing  
them to their  
first forme.

one instant: And thus, if you please, you may Advance so oft, that you may bring a whole *Battalia* into one single file. Now for reducing them into their first form or body again, the word (*As you were*) being given, every moving file that did Advance, shall turne Faces about, and so march backe to their first places; and as thus, you advance either to the Right or Left hand at one instant; So you may also at one instant advance both to the Right and Left hand by division; making the second file advance before the first, the fourth before the third, the seventh before the eight, the fift before the six: And as thus in advancing, so also in doubling of files, as you double to the Right or Left Hand; so you may double to both the Right and Left hand at one instant by division; the second file passing behinde the first, the fourth behind the third, then the seventh behind the eight, and the fifth behind the sixth.

Now here by the way there may a scruple arise; that for as much as numbers may vary, and that all bodies hold not one even or iust content or Number; that then in case there be an odd file, how then shall the body be doubled? To this I answer, that if you happen to have an odd file, then looke to what hand you double unto, then the outmost file to the contrary hand shall stand and keepe his place firme without doubling at all: as if you double to the Right hand, then the Left hand file stands fast and undoubled, or if you double to the Left hand, then the Right hand file stands fast and undoubled, as by these examples plainly appeareth.

The

**The odd Battalia**

**Yndoubled**

**The odde Battalia**

**Doubled.**

**Front.**

**The Front.**

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

9 7 5 3 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

0 8 6 4 2

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

1 1 1 1 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0

**Rearc.**

0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0

1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1

0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0

**The Rearc.**

Thus you see how the odde Fyle standeth, and is still preserved in every Motion, being still kept in its order, both by the Leader and the Side-man; and whensoever the Body is reduced into its first forme or Station, then is it full and perfir, as any other file whatsoever.



Of Counter-  
marching.

The next necessary Motion unto the doublings, and advancing of files, is the Countermarching of files, which is also another Motion in forme; And of Countermarching, there are divers kindes; as first, the ordinary Countermarch, which is daily used amongst us, whensoever we march or turn the body of the *Battalia* to or fro; and this Countermarch, is called of some, the *Persian* Countermarch, because it was first in use amongst them; others call it the *Cretan*, as taken from the Imitation of those Souldiers; and others call it the *Chorean*, from *Chorus*, which signifieth a company, of which company, there were certaine Dancers, who in a Warlike dance, were the first beginners of this Motion; This Motion is performed of the whole *Battalia* all at one instant; the Leaders of the Fyles, (upon the word given, to which hand they shall Countermarch) beginning the motion, as thus, If the Word be given, to Countermarch to the Right hand, then shall the Leaders of the Files, at one instant steppe one step forward with the Right foot, then bringing the Left foot and the Body round about to the Right hand; and so march downe through the distance betwene the Files, till they come to the reare, where the Bringer up stood, and there they shall make a Stand; And in this Motion, every Leader shall observe his right hand Man, that they may keepe their Front whole and undismembred, because the least disorder in this Motion, is the overthrow and disgrace of the whole Body; and as these Leaders begin and conduct in this orderly manner, so shall all the rest of every File, observing

true

true place and distance, follow with as great care and severity, every Man observing his leader and his right hand Man, and that by no means they offer to turne, till they have made good the first place where the Fyle leaders did turne, and so keeping their ranks even and just, the Motion will bee exceeding comely, as by this Example appeareth.

*A Battalia in Countermarch  
to the Right Hand.*

*The Battalia  
after the Counter  
march.*

**The Front.**

**The Rear.**

*The File Leaders*

**The Rear.**

**The Front.**

**Now**

Now as they doe thus Countermarch to the Reare, so they may if the Commander please, countermarch backe to the Front againe without Intermission; and so as oft and as far as the Commander pleaseth. Now in this Countermarch, it would bee observed, that the Files should ever bee well opened; as at the open Order of six foot at the least; as for the Rankes they may be either at *Order*, or *close Order*, unlesse they consist of Shot, and then they may not march straighter then the Order of three foot; because otherwise it wil incumber them and take from them the use of their Weapons: and as thus the Countermarch is made to the right or left hand entirely; so it may bee made both to the right and left hand by division; as hath beene shewed before in other motions. And this Countermarch is of singular use, for it chargeth the Enemy standing, it chargeth him Marching, and it chargeth him retyring; besides it bringeth every hand to fight, and suffereth none to loose durie.

The Lacedæmonian countermarch.

The next Countermarch is that which is called the *Lacedæmonians* Countermarch, as being first received from their example, and it is of singular use in charging of the enemy, in making of approaches, and in gaining of ground of advantage; and though at first the Ancients found it out for their light Armed, which were their slings, darts, crosse-bowes, and long-bowes. Yet now with us it is found of most excellent use for our Shot, and not unnecessary for the Pikes, and other short Weapons for execution, because it bringeth forward every hand in the Charge, and suffereth none to loose durie,  
neither

neither doe they any time stand or slack in their Charge, but still advance and goe forward, till they have attained the end of their purpose.

The manner of this Nation is thus, the first ranke or leaders of the Files of Shot, doe present and give fire, then stand ; and the second Ranke passing either to the right or left hand (according to commandement) advance before the first Ranke, covering them both in order and distance ; then the third Ranke advanceth and covereth the second ; the fourth, the third ; and so forth in an orderly charge, till the Bringer up or Reare be brought and made the Front ; and so as occasion shall serve to continue still, till the end of Commandement. Now for the Pikes or short Weapon, they shall not need to advance one Ranke before another, but shall keepe their constant March (with their Pikes advanced, ported or shouldered) even still with the first Ranke of Shot, till they come to encounter and charge the Enemy, and then at pleasure, and as occasion shall serve, they may cover one another, and bring every severall hand to the push, till the the last be first, and the first last, as by this Example doth plainly appeare.

1. 1111111111  
2. 1111111111  
3. 1111111111  
4. 1111111111

The

There

*The Battalia before the Countermarch.***The Front.**

The manner of this Motion is thus: the first Rank  
or leaders of the Battalion shall advance and give  
fire, then stand firm, and the second Rank, ac-  
cording to com-  
mandement) advance by the first Rank, cov-  
ering them, both in front and flank; then the  
third Rank advances in the second;  
the fourth, the fifth, and so on in an orderly  
charge, till the third Rank be brought in and  
made the Front, and the first Rank shall serve to  
continue still, till the end of Commandement. Now

**The Rear.**

for the Pike or Musket Rank, they shall not need  
to advance one Rank before another, but shall  
keep their commandement, with their Pike and

**The Rear.**

advanced, posted or shouldered, even still with the  
first Rank of Shot, till the order to encounter  
and charge the enemy, and then as before, and as  
occasion shall serve, the third Rank shall  
and bring every level, till the  
the last Rank, and the first Rank shall serve to  
both plainly appear.

5 0000000000  
4 ss pppppp ss  
3 ss pppppp ss  
2 ss pppppp ss  
1 0000000000

**The Front.**

There

There be others which would have this Macedonian Countermarch in an other manner, which is for the first Ranke to Face to the Rear, then the second Ranke, and so all the rest of the Body, to march up and turne behinde their Leaders, but they are mistaken, and conceive not rightly of the Author from whence they take their Instruction: for this motion rather looseth then gaineth ground, and seemeth rather to retire, then charge. But I leave the reconciliation of the doubt to those of better judgement.

The next Motion is called the Macedonian Countermarch, but from what ground, it is not yet discussed. As for the manner of the Motion, it is in this wise; The File-leaders all turne about their Faces, and all the rest with the Bringers up, goe against them on the right or left hand, and passing on to the ground before the Front of the *Battalia*, place themselves in order one after another, according as the File-leaders have turned their Faces, making a shew unto the Enemy as if they were retyring, or running away; which inticing the enemy to pursue is of most singular use to make him leave and forsake any place or ground of advantage. Others take this Motion to be the Macedonian Countermarch, when the File-leader turneth about his face, and the rest passing by him on the right or left Hand, place themselves orderly, one behind another. And here is to bee noted, that all these Countermarches, already spoken of, may as well bee done by Rankes, as by Files, and both to the right or left hand entirely, or to both by

devision, or both by Conversion; as in the former Examples.

**Doubling of Ranks.**

The next Motion, is the doubling of Ranks either to the right or left hand intirely, as when the second make up with the first, the fourth into the third, the sixth into the fifth, and the eight into the seaventh; and this Motion must be done very orderly, beginning with the left foot, and at three steps making perfect the doubling; then when they are to be reduced to their first Forme againe, to observe that if they doubled to the right Hand, then they must turne on the left hand, to come to their first places againe, and so contrary to the other, as occasion shall serve; or this Motion may be done to both hands by Devision, or to both hands by Conversion, and to either *Open Order*, or *Close Order*, according to these examples.

**Ranks undoubled.**

**The Front.**

1	oooooooo	1
2	xxxxxxx	2
3	xxxxxxx	3
4	oooooooo	4
5	oooooooo	5
6	xxxxxxx	6
7	xxxxxxx	7
8	oooooooo	8

**The Rear.**

**Rank**

Consider the doubling of Ranks, as by these Examples, as well to the right or left hand intirely, or to both by Devision, or to both by Conversion, as by these Examples.



**Ranks Doubled.**

**The Front.**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

**The Rear.**

Thus you see Ranks doubled and undoubled, now there is another manner of doubling of ranks, and that is by the middle men, or half Files, when they Advancing and leading up their half Files bring the first Rank on which hand they are commanded (being Middlemen to the Front) into the first rank, the first into the second, the seventh into the third, and the eight into the fourth, which are Middlemen unto the Rear; as you may see in this example.

**Half Files undoubled.**

**The Front.**

1 0000000 2  
2 1111111 2  
3 1111111 3  
4 0000000 4  
5 0000000 5  
6 1111111 6  
7 1111111 7  
8 0000000 8

half Files to the Rear.  
half Files to the Front.

**The Rear.**

E 3

Half

Following up  
Halfe Fyle Doubled.  
The Front.

1	5	0000000000000000	1	5	1
2	6	1111111111111111	2	6	1
3	7	1111111111111111	3	7	1
4	8	0000000000000000	4	8	1
The Reare.					

Halfe Fyles as  
they were.

Now to reduce, or bring these into their first place or forme, the halfe Fyles which did ascend, shall turne their Faces about, and following the Reare, or bringer up, every Man shall descend, and come into his first place, as he was before.

Bringers up,  
Doubling.

There is also yet another manner of Doubling of Ranks; and that is, when the Reare, or Bringers up, which is the last Rank, advanceth into the first, then the seventh rank following them, cometh into the second, the sixth into the third, and the fifth (which are Middle men to the Front) into the fourth (which are Middle men unto the reare,) and so the Battalia standeth like unto the last forme, or Example: onely the Figures which signifie the ranks doe vary, and are now.

1	8	1	00000000	1
2	7	2	11111111	2
3	6	3	11111111	3
4	5	4	00000000	4
5	4	5	00000000	5
6	3	6	00000000	6
7	2	7	00000000	7
8	1	8	00000000	8
The Reare.				

Bringers up,  
As they were.

And when this Body shall againe be reduced into his first place, then shall the Bringers up, or reare, with

Halfe

8

The Reare.

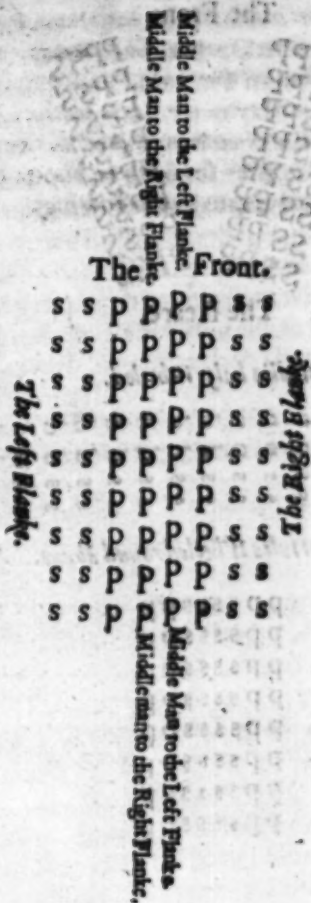
with their halfe files, come their Faces about, and the ranke 5 shall fall behinde the ranke 4, the ranke 6 behind 5, the ranke 7 behind 6, and the ranke 8 (being the maine, or Bringer up) shall bind the ranke 7, and so every Man in his first place shall gaine a file, and so on every nine Man in the rowe to the left.

The next motion unto these is *wheeling*, or *Turning* the whole Body of the *Partie* to one, or the other Hand, or entirely round about, or otherwise by Division, to wheele it to both Hands at once, either in part, or else round about; the generall manner of the motion is thus; First close your Files to the right hand, and your rankes to the Swords point, then make the Corner file Leader to the right hand stand fast, and then all the whole Body of the *Battalia* to move or wheele about him, as about a Center, either halfe about, or three parts about, or else wholly & fully round about. Now to reduce it to the first Posture or Station, you shall command every Man to turne his Face to the Left hand, then wheele the body backe againe, till it come to its first place, and then open the rankes downeward, and the Fyles either to one, or the other Hand, at pleasure: As thus you Wheele the Whole Body to the one, or the other Hand, or entirely round about, so you may wheele it to both hands at once, by Division, either in part, or round about, according to pleasure; And this is of singular Use, when the horse shall come to Charge the Foote; for by this Wheele, you shall cover your Shotte sife, and leave your Pikes outmost, to receive the Charge: Now this Wheele

is to be made after an other manner, for where before, either the corner Man of the right hand file, or the Corner Man of the left hand file, was to stand fast and firme, now all shall move, and onely the Middle Man in the reare, to the right Flank, and the middle Man in the reare to the Left Flank, shall stand fast, and unmoved, and all the rest of the two Divided Bodies shall move about them, according to these Examples following.

by Division, to wheele two both Hands at once, either in part, or the whole about: the General manner of the motion is this: First close your files to the right hand, and your ranks to the right hand, then make the Corner file Leader to the right hand stand fast, and then all the whole Body of the Band to move to wheele about, as about a Center, either half about or three parts about, or the whole fully round about: Now to reduce it to the full Position or Station, you shall march and every Man to turne his Face to the left, then wheele the body backe againe, till it come to its first place, and then open the ranks downward, and the Files either to one, or the other Hand, a pleasure: As that you wheele the Whole Body to the one, or the other Hand, or entirely round about, so you may wheele it to both hands at once, by Division, either in part, or round about, according to pleasure: And this is of several Use, when the host shall come to Charge the Foote; for by this Wheele, you shall cover your Shot or file, and leave your Pike out-most, to receive the Charge: Now this Wheele

The Battalia Formed.





Thus you have seene the manner of Wheeling, with the severall Motions, and Vses thereof.

The next Motion, whereto foote Companies ought to be applyed, is the Casting off of files, <sup>Casting of Files.</sup> cr, as some call it, the Gining of Fire, by Flanke, or in the Flanke; and this motion of casting of Files, is done diuers waies; as first, in Flanke, then in Wing, and lastly, before the Front: If you cast off files in flank to the right hand, then the right hand file (being ready to give fire) standeth still, till the Body of the *Battalia* be marcht so farre forward, that the reare, or Bringers up, become even with the Leader of right hand file; then that file so standing and prepared, giveth fire altogether; then presently march up betweene the outmost file of Pikes, on the right hand, and the inmost file of Shot; then the second file of Shot as the first, doth stand still, till the Body be marcht by, and then give their Volley, and then march up as they first did, betweene the outmost files of Pikes, and the inmost file of Shot, as aforesaid; And thus successively, every file of Shot giveth their volley, that are contained in that right Wing, which done, wheele the whole Body about, and bring the Left Wing, to doe as much (as the right Wing, and so Vwing after Vwing, according to pleasure; And this manner of casting of files in flank, is of excellent use for the beating of Paces in woods or bogs; also, for the maintaining of straight and narrow wayes, for defence of Bridges, and the like; and that you may have a better understanding therein, behold the figures following.



*Files cast off in Blank to the Right Hand.*

### The Front.

1098765432

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

### The Rear.

Here you see the File 1 standeth still, and having given their Volley, are to retreat between the File 4 and the file 3. then the file 1. standeth still and having given their Volley, retreat between the file 4. and the file 1. then the file 3. standeth still, and having given their Volley, retreat between the file 4 and the file 2. and then the whole wing thus it was at the first, 1.2.3. now as thus you may cast off the files to both Hands, making the file 10. to stand, and

The

the Volley given to retreat between the file 8 and the file 7. then the file 9. to stand, and the volley given to retreat between the file 7. and the file 10. then the file 8 to stand, and the volley given to retreat between the file 7. and the file 9. So then the body is brought againe to his first forme, 8 9. 10.

Now for the casting of Files in Wing, you must draw forth the file 1. on the right hand, and the file 10. on the left hand in the manner of Wings, and having given their volley, stand stil til the reare bee advanced, and then the file 1. shall retreat betweene the file 4. and the file 3. and the file 10 shall retreat between the file 7. and the file 8. as in the former example, and so the rest of the files one after another, this example appeareth.

Lastly, there are Files cast off before the Front of the Battall, after this manner.

Files cast off before the Front.

The Front.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Files

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1  
 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 6 7 8 9 10  
 7 8 9 10  
 8 9 10  
 9 10  
 10

The Rear.

Here

*Files cast off in Wings.*

The Front.

98765432

s p p p p s s

s p p p p s s

s p p p p s s

s p p p p s s

s p p p p s s

s p p p p s s

s p p p p s s

s p p p p s s

s p p p p s s

The Rear.

Lastly, there are Files cast off before the Front  
of the *Battalia*, after this manner.

*Files cast off before the Front.*

The Front.

1 s s s s s s s s s

1098765432

s s p p p p s s

s s p p p p s s

s s p p p p s s

s s p p p p s s

s s p p p p s s

s s p p p p s s

s s p p p p s s

s s p p p p s s

The Rear.

Here

Here as you see the file 1. to the right hand is drawne before the Front, who as soon as they have given fire, shall turne their faces to the right hand, and following the *Bringer up*, shall make retreat betweene the files 4. and 3. and there cover themselves till they have made ready againe. Then shall be drawne forth before the Front, the file 10. to the left hand, who after they have given fire, shall turn faces to the left hand, and retreat between the files 8. and 7. then shall bee drawne out the file 2. to the right hand, which having given fire, turne faces as before to the right hand, and then retreat between the files 4. and 1. Likewise in the same manner the file 9. is drawne out to the left hand, and having given fire, turne their faces, and retreat between the files 7. and 10. and thus successively one after another you shall draw forth every file of Shot, first on the right hand, then on the left, till the service bee accomplished, and thus much of the casting off the files.

There is yet another Motion of the foot, which Of Opening  
and Closing. is worthy of observation, and that is opening and closing of ranks and files: wherein is to be noted, as I have shewed in the *Accidence*, that rankes when they open to any order whatsoever, ought, for the most part, to open downe-ward, by turning *Faces about*, and descending till they come to the distance commanded, and then to turne *Faces as they were*, but when they close to any Order, it must ever be done upward, towards the Front. But the files when they open or close, must evermore doe it to the right or left hand, or to both, in this manner.

If

Files opened  
or closed by  
the Middle-  
men.

If you give the word of Command plainly, and barely, without any implication, or addition thus, *Open your File to open Order, &c.* or to any other Order; then shall the two Middle men to the two Flankes standing in the midst of the Front, open the one from the other according to the distance appointed, and their whole Files shall follow them in an even line; then the rest of the File-leader shall open from these Middle men, one halfe to the right hand, the other to the left, till the whole *Battalia* be opened, according to Commandment, as you may see by this example.

*Files opened from the Middle-men.*

**The Front.**

●●●● ●●●●

|||||

|||||

●●●● ●●●●

●●●● ●●●●

●●●● ●●●●

|||||

|||||

●●●● ●●●●

**The Reare.**

**And**

And as thus you open, (if the Word bee given in one and the selfe same manner:) so likewise you must close your Files, the Middleman first joyning with their Files; then after all the rest of the *File Leaders*, with their files to both hands, till the Commandement be fulfilled.

But if the word of Command be given, *Files to the right hand open in open Order, &c.* or to any Order else, then shall the right hand File-Leader with his file, and so successively everie other File-Leader (with their files) shall open after the right hand man, till the Command bee perfited; and as thus you open; so you must also close; and as you open or close to the right Hand, so you must open or close to the left Hand, when the word of Command is given to that purpose.

Files opened,  
or closed to  
any hand.

Diverse other Motions there bee belonging to the Foot Companies, as the turning of Faces to either Hand, or about; the forme whereof is expressed almost in everie figure before shewed: Also the Charging to any Hand, to the Front, to the Reare, or to all at an instant; of which I shall have cause to speake more amply in another place: Therefore at this time, these already expressed, shall serve for the Motions of the Foot Company.

Other Motions.

G CHAP.

## CHAP. 3.

Of the severall Motions which belong unto  
Horse, or Horse Troopes.

The use of  
Horse Moti-  
ons,

**T**He Motions of Horse are divers, according to the opinion of the Antients, and to these Moderne times also, as you may perceive by my *Acquiescence*, wherein I have set you downe the severall words of command, belonging to everie Motion of Horse now in use; all which, are so nere a kin to the Foot Motions, that I hold it needlesse to repeat them over here againe, but referre those which desire to learne those generall Motions, to the *Acquiescence*, and to those Motions of Foot which are already specified and set downe in this *Grammar*: I will now proceed to those other Motions and Imbar-taylings of Horse, which being more difficult and strange, doth more amaze the minde of the industrious Learner, and are harder obtained unto by Discourse, without some plainer Demonstration.

First therefore, the generall Motions of Horse at this day (wherein the *Launce*, the *Light Staffe*, and the Short *Pistoll* are taken away, & only the Long *Pistoll* and *Dragoone* in use) are contained in Trooping, Discovering, Charging, Wheeling, & Retiring; and al these are done either by whole Bodies, by Parts, or Divisions, by many Files, few Files, or single Files: And herein you are to call to mind

(as



(as I have shewed in the *Accidence*) that as the Rankes of *Horse* are compounded of uncertaine Numbers; so the File must ever be constantly six Deepe, being compounded of a *Leader*, a *Follower*, two *Middlemen*, a *Follower*, and a *Bringer up*, or, the *Rearer man*, according to this Demonstration;

But to my purpose againe; When you have drawne up the body of the Horse in the File and Rankes, and having every Officer in his due place, as Captain, Lieutenant, Trumpeter, and Corporall: You shal be directed to the Figure or Example following (next Page) Troope into the Field, either for service, or other Exercise.

○ *Leader.*

○ *Follower.*

○ *Middle Man.*

○ *Middle Man.*

○ *Follower.*

○ *Bringer up.*

Thus you se the Contents and forme of a *Horse* file, from which certaintie, & true known ground, everie skiltull Commander may build up any Body that he pleaseth; whereas, if both Ranke and File should be uncertaine, and at pleasure, there would then be no ground for any thing, but everie thing would be confused, according to the phanstatique-nesse of Opinion.

When you have therefore drawne your *Horse* Troope into Rankes and Files, which you must doe file after file, till everie man bee placed according to true order, & not according to the fashion of our ignorant Commanders, whom I have heard (at the first gathering of a Body together) to command the Men to ranke three, five, seven, or as fancie leads them, for this is most absurd, and

and unproper, because Ranks are, and may bee of uncertaine Number; so that ranking at hap hazard, it is almost impossible that the files should fall out even, whose Number must not bee changed; and so a new worke to begin, which at the first might better have beene finished.

But to my purpose againe; When you have drawne up the Body of the Horse in true Files and Rankes, and having everie Officer ready for his due place, as *Captaine, Lieutenant, Cornet, Trumpets* and *Corporalls*: You shall then (according to the Figure or Example following in the next Page) Troope into the Field, either for Service, or other Exercise.

O Drawing up

Thus youe the Contents and forme of a Horse  
 is from which certaintie is the known ground  
 everie skilfull Commander may build up any Body  
 that he please; whereas if both Rankes and File  
 be uncertaine, and as pleasure, there would  
 then be no ground for any thing; but everie thing  
 would be contrived according to the phantasie  
 of Opinion.

When you have therefore drawne your Horse  
 Troope into Rankes and Files, which you must  
 doe after this, will everie man be placed according  
 to true order, & not according to the fashion  
 of our ignorant Commanders, whom I have  
 heard (as the best gathering of a Body together)  
 to command them to ranke three, five, seven,  
 or as fancies leads them; for this is most absurd  
 and

The former Troop drawn up into a single Body  
*A Troop of an Hundred Horse drawing into  
 the field with their Officers.*



The former Troops drawne up into a firme Body  
either for Service or Exercile with  
all the Officers.

*Captaine.*

*Trumpet, Trumpet.*

*Cornet.*

*The Front.*

h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h

h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h

1 Corporall  
Extra.

2 Corporall  
Extra.

h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h

h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h

h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h

3 Corporall  
Extra.

4 Corporall  
Extra.

h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h

*The Rear.*

h h h h

*The Lieutenant.*

h h h h

Thus you have seene the manner of trooping in-  
to the field, with all the Officers of a private  
Troope, and how they are divided into foure Di-  
visions. The first, being lead by the *Cap-  
taine*; the second Division by the *Cornet*; the third,  
by the eldest *Corporall*; the fourth, by the second

*Corporall*;

The

£ 2

*Corporall*; the Rear or hindmost being brought up by the *Lieutenant*; the two youngest *Corporalls* are extravagant, and ride up and down on both sides, to see the whole Body keepeth true Order. The *Trumpets* (if there be more than one) the eldest Trooper upon the Head next after the *Captaine*, and the second trooper in the Rear, two Ranks before the *Lieutenant*; if there be more, the third fourth before the *Cornet*; and so forth.

Now for the drawing of this Troope into a firme Body, for Service, or Exercising the *Captaine* having found convenient ground, maketh a stand with his Division; and the *Cornet* bringeth up his Division, on the left hand the *Captaine*, placing himselfe upon the left File of his owne Division; then the eldest *Corporall* bringeth up his Division on the left hand the *Cornet*, and as soon as they are joyned, hee departeth himselfe to the outside of the right Wing, to see that true Order and Distance bee kept; then the second *Corporall* bringeth up his Division on the left hand the eldest *Corporall*, and himselfe departeth to the outside of the left Wing, to see that true Order and Distance be kept; For now all *Corporals* are extravagant; and all the *Trumpets* ascend to the head, and troope next behinde the *Captaine*, and before the *Cornet*; the eldest *Trumpet* taking the right hand, and so the rest according to antiquitie.

This Body, or Square *Battalia* is of all other the best, and most sure for all manner of Service, and may the easiest be reduced, and brought to

The benefit of the square Body.

any other forme, that Invention can finde out;  
and with this Body, you may either charge en-  
tirely and wholly at once, or you may divide it  
and charge sundrie wayes, or else by drawing out  
two, or three, or more Files, skirmish on evere  
side the Foot Battaille, and put them to much an-  
noyance.

There is another forme of Imbattailing the  
Horse, which is called the *Horseman's Wedge*, and it is  
drawne up into the forme of this Figure, or Ex-  
ample following.

*The Horseman's Wedge.*  
The Front.

The Front.

The Reare.

This Body, or square battaille is of all other the  
the best, and most true for all manner of service,  
and may the easiest be reduced, and brought to

This

This Wedge, Charging poynt-wise upon the Foot, seeketh to dissever and breake the Front, whereby, getting an entrance, they put all into Rout and confusion, which the Footmen perceiving, they have no meanes of safetie, but either by maine strength to repulse them, or else to divide their Body in the midst into two parts, and to give the Horse a free and thorow passage, which Foot Battaile so divided, is called the *Battaille Antifosseur*.

There is another *Battaille* of Horse, which is called the *Rhombe* of Horse, and it is proportioned according to this Figure, and is of great use, having in everie corner a Leader

*The Rhombe.*

The Flanke Commander.



The Flanke Commander.

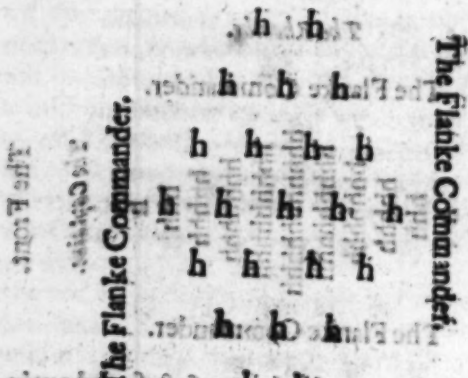
This Horsemans *Rhombe* was first found out in *Theffalls*, and thence brought in great practice, through the benefit thereof, being able to passe thorow, and to pierce any Foot Battaile whatsoever; and is onely to bee opposed, by that Foot *Battaille*



*Battalls* which is called *Menoides* or *Cressant*, and in forme of an Halfe Moone, whose Wings being stretched out by the Leaders, the middle part is imbowed, and bent to environ and wrap in the Horse Men as they charge, and so put them to Rout and Disorder, and therefore in this case are to keepe aloofe off, and not to come in, but to ply their Pistolls, till they see the Foot Battaille stagger, and fall into disorder.

*Another Rhombe of five Squares.*

**The Front.**



**The Rear.**

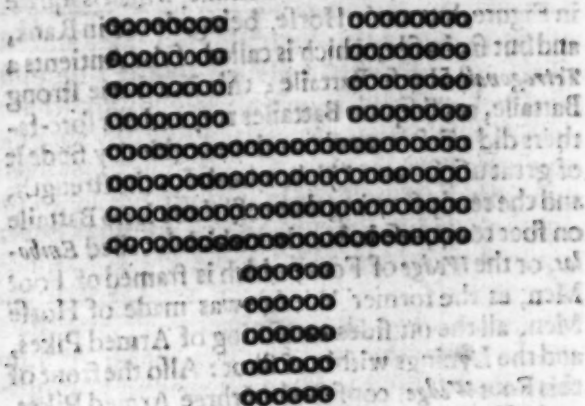
**This**

This *Rhomb* of five in Square, doth not Ranke, but onely Fileth, and is of equall use with the former *Rhomb*, and is as necessarie for our *Pistoliers* in these dayes, as it was in times past for the *Crossebow Men*, and other *Archers*, and *Dart Casters* on Horse backe.

There is no Foot Battaille more excellent to oppose, than as that which is called of the Ancient *Epicampies*, *Empresthis*, which as the Halfe Moone carrieth a circular hollownesse, so this carrieth a square hollownesse, as you may see in this Figure.

*The Foot Battaille, Epicampies.*

**The Front,**



**The Rearre.**

The end or purpose to which this Foot Battaille is framed, is to beguile and overreach the *Pistoliers*, either by Inticing them into the voyd or emptie place of the *Battaille*, as they charge in furie, and upon the spur, or else, by disordering their Horses with their *VVings*, and so drive them into another confusion.

This *Battaille* makes shew but of a small number, because the Divisions lye hid and covered, and so much apter to be mistaken; for, the *Wings* which are the least number, are only apparent to the eye, the Body (which is three times more) is hardly discerned; so that if the *Wings* prevaile, the Conquest is sure; if they faile, they may easily retire into the main Body, & make a powerful resistance.

There is another Horse Battaille, which is square in Figure, but not in Horse, being eleven in Rank, and but six in file, which is called of the Antients a *Tetragonall* Horse Battaille; this is a verie strong Battaille, as all square Battailles are, and our fore-fathers did affect it much, and we at this day finde it of great use for our *Pistoliers*, both for the strength, and the ready framing thereof, there is no Battaille on foot to oppose it, but that which is called *Embo-lar*, or the *Wedge* of Foot, which is framed of Foot Men, as the former *Wedge* was made of Horse Men, all the outsidess consisting of Armed Pikes, and the Lynings within of Shot: Also the front of this Foot *Wedge*, consisteth of three Armed Pikes, as the Horse *Wedge* did consist of one single Armed *Pistolier*. Many other Motions and Imbattailings of Horse there bee, but none more usefull than these.

these already expressed; and he that is able to draw Horse and Man, into these formes and figures already expressed, may without any difficultie or ambarment, draw up any other Battallie at the first sight, bee the Invention never so deepe, obscure, and curious.

**CHAPTER 4.**  
Of the severall Ranges of the Foot, and how they are ordered, and compounded.



Generally, all Foot Battalies, or Battalies of the Infantry, are ranged into Ranks and Files; now the Ranks are uncertaine, therefore from them no true Ground can be taken; but the files are certaine, therefore from them must arise the Ground of well ranging of Battalies; for these files are ordered into Bodies, and those Bodies have everie one a severall name, or denomination, by which the Ancients did distinguish them; But we lesse curious, and finding that plainer Demonstrations, and Names of lesse difficultie, were sooner apprehended, and conceived of the Ignorant Souldiers, have neglected those hard and unacquainted names, and have reduced them to termes of greater familiaritie, and much lesse trouble and vexation to the memorie: Yet because I know that Novelty is pleasing unto many; some, desirous to know what they never intend to practise; others, willing to satisfie their minds, left questions

of this nature might be unseasonably brought upon them; and others, for Argument sake, to fill up Discourse, with those Knowledges which they imagine are obscured to others: For these Reasons, I thinke it not amisse, to shew how the Ancients did range their Battailles, and what Names they gave to their severall Numbers; and then, to shew our owne manner of Range, and the easie apprehension thereof, that being compared together, Iudgement may soone finde out, which is most available.

And herein you must first understand, that the Ancients did range their Battailles into Files, everie single file containing in depth or number, full sixteen Men, and so called a *File*; a Body compounded of two files, they termed a *Dilochie*, of two and thirtie Men, and the Leader, or Captaine of those two and thirtie Men, was called *Dilocharche*; foure files, containing threescore and foure Men, they called a *Tetrarchie*, and the Captaine or Leader thereof *Tetrarche*; eight files, a *Taxis*, and the Captaine *Taxiarche*; then is sixteene files, a *Syntagma*, and the Captaine thereof *Syntagmatarche*, which indeed is that Man which we call a Captaine in Chiefe; for everie *Syntagmatarche* had under him five inferiour Commanders, that is to say, a Rere Commander, which we call a *Lieutenant*, an *Esquire*, a *Trumpeter*, which in our foot Companies is the *Drum*, a *Sergeant*, and a *Crier*, which wee call a *Corporall*: Now two and thirtie files (which is two *Syntagma's*) they call a *Pentecostarchie*, and containeth five hundred and twelve Men, which with

up is called a *Colone* or *Regiment*; and the Cap-  
taine thereof is called *Pentatosarche*, which we call  
a *Colonnell*, now of these two *Pentatosarchies* being a  
thousand and twentie foure Men; and threescore  
and foure files, they call a *Chiliarchie*; and the Cap-  
taine thereof *Chiliarche*, which indeed we call a  
*Colonnell* Generall; two *Chiliarchies* amounting to  
two thousand and fortie eight Men, they call a  
*Merarchie*; being a hundred and twentie eight files;  
and the Captaine *Merarche*, which is with us the  
*Sergeant Major* Generall; two *Merarchies* they call  
a *Phalangarchie*; and the Captaine *Phalangarchie*;  
which is as much as the *Master* of our *Ordnance*;  
two *Phalangarchies* they call a *Diphalangarchie*; and the  
Captaine *Diphalangarchie*, which is with us a  
*Lieutenant* Generall; and two *Diphalangarchies*  
make a foure fold *Battaile* of *Phalange*, consi-  
sting of a thousand and twentie foure files,  
and fiftene thousand three hundred and eightie  
foure Men; whose Captaine is the King, or his  
Generall.

Thus you have the Range of a Foot *Battaile*,  
according to the Custome of the Ancients, from  
the first file (which is the lowest) to the full ex-  
tent of a Maine *Battaile*. It now resteth that I  
shew you our Moderne or late manner of Range,  
by which all our *Battles* are Compounded,  
Governed, and Conducted; and in this Descrip-  
tion, I must varie much from the Ancients, and  
begin a step lower in degree; but two steps (at  
least) lower in number. And here I must have you  
first remember, that as the Ancients began with  
whole:

whole files of 16. in number, so I must now begin with halfe files, being but five in number; for in this Range (of which now I write) no file must exceed the number of ten: five then, which is the Root or beginning of this Range, is called halfe a file, or halfe a *Decurie*, and the Leader or Capitaine thereof is called *Langesade*, or *Middle Man*; Two halfe files make a whole file of ten, and the Leader or Capitaine thereof is called *Decurie*, or the *File-Leader*.

Two whole files and a halfe, which is a 15. Men, we call a *Squadron* or Square of Men, being five e-  
verie way, and the Leader or Capitaine thereof is called the *Corporall*; Two *Squadrons*, being fiftie Men, and five files, is called a *Sergeants*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called a *Sergeant*.

Two *Sergeants* being 100. men, and ten files, is called a *Company*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the *Capitaine*, which *Capitaine* hath under him eleven superordinate men, that is to say, a *Lieutenant*, an *Ensigne*, a *Drum*, two *Sergeants*, foure *Corporalls*, a *Sergeant*, and a *Clarke*.

Two *Companies* and a halfe, being a 30. Men, and 15. files, is called the fourth part of a *Regiment*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the *Sergeant Major* of a *Regiment*.

Two fourth parts of a *Regiment* being 500. Men, and 30. files is called halfe a *Colon* or *Regiment*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the *Lieutenant Colonel*.

Two halfe *Colon*, being 1000. Men, is called a *Colon* or *Regiment*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof



thereof, is called a *Colonell*, which *Colonell* hath also under him in his *Regiment* (besides the *Captaines* and *Officers* before named) one that is called the *Quarter Master*, whose *Range* is inferiour to everie *Captaine*, but before every *Lieutenant*, and the *Officers* that are under them; As for the *Range* of the *Captains* which are under these three greater *Officers*, they shall take precedency of place, according to their antiquitie in command, & the eldest *Captaines* Colours shall flie first, the second next, & so of the rest, and the *Colonels* *Lieutenants* shall take his place as the youngest *Captaine* of that *Regiment*.

Two *Colonies* or *Regiments*, is called a *Body*, or full *Battalia*, consisting of 2000 Men, and the Chiefe-*taine* or *Leader* thereof, is called *Colonell Generall*.

Two *Battalies* consisting of 4000 Men, is called a *Double Battalia* and the Chiefe or *Leader* thereof is called the *Sergeant Major Generall*.

Two *Double Battalies* containing 8000 Men, is called a *Vanguard*, and the Chiefe or *Leader* thereof is called the *Lord Marshall*, commanding the first third part of the *Battaile* or *Armie*.

Two *Vanguards* being 16000 Men, is called the *Rear*, and the Chiefe or *Leader* thereof is called the *Lieutenant Generall*.

Two *Rears* being 32000 Men, is called the *Maine Battaile*, and the Chiefe or *Leader* thereof is called the *King*, or *Generall*, who hath also supreme authoritie over all the whole *Armie*, how great or puissant soever.

Thus you have seene the true *Range* of *Footmen*, and their *Leaders*, according to their *Num-*

bers: It now resteth, that I shew you the true Range of their Weapons.

In the Ancient Times the *Light Armed* (which were *Bowmen*, *Darters*, and *Slingers*) had the *Vanguard*, and were the first beginners of Fight and Skirmish, for by their Darts and Arrows, they provoked the Enemy to breake their Ranks, and overthrew and killed many in their approaches, they galled and repulsed the Horse much, and indeed were ever the first Authors of victorie, and as thus they sometimes placed them in the Front, so at other times, they had their places in the Flanks, and sometimes in the Reare, but the general and most certaine Range which they held, was ever between the Armed Pikes: The first file of the Light Armed, behind the first file of the Armed, the second file of the Light Armed, behind the second file of the Armed, and so consequently, to levie all the Armed Men thorow the whole *Battalia*; yet the file of the Light Armed, shall be but halfe the number of the Armed, and these Battailles shall be drawne into divers Divisions.

But this Range of Weapons agreeth not with our Discipline at this day, for our Battailles consisting only of Armed Pikes, Musketers, and a few short Weapons, they are ranged in this manner, when they march into the field, they march Company after Company, single of themselves without any mixture: and in this March of single Companies, the Musketers are divided into two parts, the one part hath the Vanguard, the other hath the Reare, and the Pikes march in the midst, upon the

the head wherof is the *Ensigne*, & about it the short weapons, as Halberd, Partizans, or the like, (if the Company have any) when they are come into the Field, then is everie Regiment drawne up into a Body by it selfe, wherof all the Pikes are drawn into an entire body by themselves, & the Shot divided into two Bodies, whereof one halfe wingeth up the right hand of the Pikes, and the other halfe wingeth up the left hand of the Pikes. The *Ensignes* stand still on the head, or within a Ranke, and the short weapons of execution about them for guard.

These Regiments are drawn into the Battaille, according to the pleasure of the Lord *Marshall*, or *Sergeant Major Generall*. The Horse men are the wings which troop on each side of the Battaille, keeping the distance of halfe a Furlong at least from either side of the Shot. The great Ordnance, or Artillery are drawn from the two outmost points of the Battaille, a prettie distance from the Vantguard, & extend themselves wider & wider from the Battaille, being drawn at length in a single file, their carriage, provision, and Munition being drawne neere unto them, & the Regiment belonging to the *Master of the Ordnance*, following close about them as a sure defence, wall, or guard. And thus you have the full Range of the Foot Battaille, and how it is disposed.

#### CHAP. 5.

*Of the severall Range of the Horse, and how they are ordered and compounded.*

**T**He Horse-Troopes in the ancient & first times had no one certaine Range, or place in the Battaille,

taile, but according to the humours and opinions of their *Generals*, so they were altered and carried up and down to severall places of Commandment. *Ellias* saith, that in some Battailles within his owne memorie and knowledge, the Horse Troops were ranged after the Light Armed, yet doth not constantly stand upon the allowance of that Range; but saith, that although they were ranged after the Light Armed, yet other places might be more convenient, and this Range might be altered at the pleasure of the *Generall*, or upon any necessarie occasion, where Victories stood doubtfull: others of the Ancients, as at some times the *Macedonians*, now and then the *Romans*; but many times the *Thebans* and *Thessalians* have ranged their Troopes of Horse in the Rere of the armed Battailles, and good successe hath many times issued thereof, and the Rangers of such Battailles have returned Victors: Others of the Ancients, and especially *Alexander* himselfe, *Crotus*, and most of the worthiest *Macedonians*, have ranged their Horse Battailles upon the right and left Wings of the maine Armie, and indeed, these places are most probable and best agreeing with our present Discipline. To come then to the Range of the Horse Battaille, as it is used at this day, you must understand, that it varieth foure severall wayes; two in the Range of the *Cavaliers*, two in the Range of the *Hacquebussier* or *Dragoons*.

The *Cavaliers* have two severall Ranges, the one in ordinary trooping, the other in a formed Battaille. In an ordinarie Troop where the whole Battaille moveth,

moveth, the first day, the *Troop* and *Regiment* belonging to the *Generall*, troopeth formost, and hath the leading of the *Poynt*; After him troopeth the *Troop* and *Regiment* of the *Lord Marshall*; And after him, everie *Colonell*, and his *Regiment*, according to his antiquitie; The next day, the *Lord Marshall*, and his *Regiment*, hath the leading, of the *Point* or *Vanguard*, and the *Generall* hath the *Rear*; the eldest *Colonell* succeedeth the *Lord Marshall*, and so the rest of the *Colonels*, and their *Regiments*, after him, according to antiquitie: The third day, the eldest *Colonell* hath the *Point* or *Vanguard*, and the *Lord Marshall* hath the *Rear* after the *Generall*; and thus alternately every *Colonell* shall change his place, and have the leading of the *Point* or *Vanguard*, according to the severall dayes of trooping (there being no intermission or stay of many dayes between the severall removes:) And as thus the chiefe and superior Commanders doe remove, and alter their places, so shall the inferior Commanders of everie *Regiment* doe the like; the *Colonell* having the principall place, the first day, the *Lieutenant Colonell* the second day, the *Sergeant Major* the third day, and so everie *Captaine* after, according to his antiquitie; in which order no Commander loseth Dignitie, but hath his severall day of Glorie, and as much preheminence as the *Generall*, or any other Commander, whatsoever.

Now if it come to a formed *Battaile*, then the *Ranges* change, and the *Regiments* are drawn up into one whole and entire Body, in which drawing up of *Regiments*, this order is to be observed, that

everie particular Troop shall duly keep their two distances, that is to say, *Open Order* in their Ranks, and *Close Order* in their Files; then betwixt Company and Company in everie Regiment, shall be the space of 15. foot, that thereby they may be the better distinguished, and the sooner drawne forth, and employed in any needfull place, as the superior Commanders shall thinke good.

This Order and Distance being observed, Regiments are to be brought into maine Bodies, either Square, Long, Triangular, or Diamond, according to the nature of the ground, and the fashion of the Enemies Battaille, for therein is the advantage.

Now for the true Range, the *General* hath ever the *Vanguard*, which is the right Wing of the Battaille, and the Lord *Marshall* hath the second *Vanguard*, which is the point of the left Wing of the Battaille. For here is to bee understood, that when Battailles of Foot are drawne up and formed, then the Battaille of Horse is divided, and extended forth in length, according to the number of the Regiments, which as Wings stretching themselves forth from the two points of the right and left hand battaille of Foot, are as a wall or defence betwixt the Enemies and the Foot Armie, being to charge upon all advantages, to defend the Ordnance and great Artillerie when it shall bee assaulted or engaged; or otherwise to keepe the Carriage, Munition and Baggage, from the pillage of the Enemy, or other detraction.

For the Range of the Colonels they take their places according to antiquitie; the eldest Colonel secondeth

secondeth the *Generall*; the third, the *Lord Marshall*, and so according to antiquitie their Regiments do troop, either on the one or the other hand, all things being ordred according to Dignitie & Antiquitie.

Now whereas a question may be demanded touching the place of the *Quarter Master*, where he shall range himselfe; I thus resolve it. That if the *Quarter Master*, who is a necessarie dependant upon everie Horse Regiment, have no Troop of Horse; as seldome or never they have, then his Range or place is ever to troope with the *Colonels Lieutenant*; and the *Commissarie* or *Provost* of everie Regiment with the *Lieutenants Colonels Lieutenant*, or otherwise (at his pleasure) extravagantly in any other inferiour place of the Regiment.

Againe, here is to be noted in the generalitie of the Armie, where Horse and Foot are mixed together, or whensoever they shall meet in publike Court or private Counsell, that the Commander of Horse hath prioritie of place before the Commander of Foot. And howsoever some opinions would sway to the contrarie, preferring Number before Vertue; yet it is most certaine, that in all Courts of War, the Horseman hath the first place; a *Colonell* of 500 Horse preceding a *Colonell* of 1000 Foot. A *Captaine* of 100 Horse takes place before a *Captaine* of 200 Foot, &c. Antiquitie in this place being to let, but the Dignitie carried according to the Honor of the Command, and the Nobilitie of the number. Now next unto these *Cavaliers* are *Harquebushiers*, who at this day, and in this present Discipline, stand for the Light Horse; these likewise have two severall Ranges, the one in their  
 ordinarie.



ordinarie trooping; and the other, when they come to be drawne up into ordinarie or extraordinarie Bodies: For the ordinarie trooping, it is either when they troop into the field to receive directions, or else troop forth as *Vanguarders* and Discoverers of all impediments that may happen to the Armie, for these are they which scowre the Coast, and prevent Ambuscadoes, they make good Rivers, Bridges, and all straight passages, & albe their trooping is loose & disbanded, holding no strict or curious forme, either in rank or file, nor any certaintie in pace or motion, but sometimes galloping, sometimes trotting, and sometimes standing still, (as danger or discoverie shall give way to their proceedings) yet doe they troop most commonly in *Regiments*, the *Vanguard* being led either by the *Colonell* himselfe, or some other Officer in chiefe, who being better acquainted with the places they go to discover, hath this authoritie cast upon him, and rangerh himselfe in the Front, which is the greatest place of eminence: As the *Colonell*, & chiefe Officer thus taketh the first place, so the *Lieutenant Colonell* taketh the second, and so the rest of the Captaines successively, according to their antiquitie: These are the ordinarie Scowts, Watch-men, & Sentinels, & if it be in Camp, their guard is ever without the Verge of the Camp, and if it be in a walled Towne, Citie, or Garrison, the guard is without the wals of the Citie, and their Quarter in the Suburbs, there are Dependants on the Lord *Marshall*, and take directions from his commands, And thus much for the range of Horsemen.

FINIS

THE  
SECOND PART  
OF THE  
SOULDIER'S  
GRAMMAR:

Or  
A SCHOOLE FOR  
YOUNG SOULDIER'S.

Especially for all such as are cal-  
led to any place, or office, (how high or low  
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Training, and exercising of the Tray-  
*ned Band, whether they be*  
*Foot or Horse.*

Together with perfect Figures and Demon-  
strations for attaining the knowledge of all  
manner of Imbattailings, and other  
exercises.

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By G. M.

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LONDON,

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his shop next to Ivie-bridge in the Strand, 1639.



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OF THE  
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and Band, whether they be  
to be  
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A worke fit to bee studied, and meet for the  
knowledge of Captaines, Muster-Masters, and all  
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love the Honourable Practise of  
*Armes.*

By  
G. MARKHAM.



LONDON,

Printed by *John Norton*, for *John Bellamy*, *Hugh Perry*,  
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THE  
SOLDIERS  
EXERCISES  
IN  
THREE BOOKS

Containing most necessary and  
cautions rules for the exact mastering both of  
Horse-ropes, and Foot-bands, with  
Several forms of Battalies designed  
in Figures.

A work fit to be studied, and met for the  
knowledge of Captains, Muster-Masters and all  
young Soldiers and Gentlemen Spent their  
love the Honourable Practice of  
War.



By  
G. MARKHAM.

LONDON,

Printed by John Wren, for John Bellamy, High Street,  
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THE  
SECOND PART OF  
the Souldiers Grammar.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Range of Officers, from the lowest to  
the Highest.*



Al the low inferiour Ranges I have a little touched before, both in the *Accidence*, and in the first part of this *Grammar*, but not so Methodically and orderly as now I intend to proceed, and of the great and superiour Officers, I have not made any mention at all; and therefore in this place I may not omit them.

The lowest Range and meanest officer in an *Launcepe*. Army is called the *Launcepesado*, or *Launspresado*, *sado*, who is the leader or governour of halfe a File, and therefore is commonly called a *Middle-man*, or Cap-

taine over foure. He is the *Corporals* deputy, and in his absence, dischargeth his duties: the nature of whose place, his Office and dignity, I have at large set down in the *Souldiers Accidence*: This is the most inferiour Officer or effectuall Commander, and therefore hath the lowest and last Range in *Battailes*, yet he holdeth his dignity by the antiquity of his Place, and the greatnesse of him under whom he is commanded: As the *Launspesado* under the *Generall*, is before the *Launspesado* under the *Lieutenant Generall*, that of the *Sergeant Major Generall*, before the *Colonell Generell*; that of the *Colonell* of a *Regiment*, before his *Lieutenant Colonell*; the *Lieutenant Colonell*. before the *Sergeant Major* Of a *Regiment*; the *Serjeant Major*, before the *Captaine*; and the *Captaines* successively according to their antiquities.

*Corporall.*

Next about the *Launspesado* is ranged the *Corporall*, of whose particular Office I have written sufficiently in the *Souldiers Accidence*. He is the Leader or *Captaine* of a *Fyle*, and the Commander of a *Squadron*, which commonly is twenty five Men: these take their ranges or places of dignity as the former, that is, according to their antiquity, and the greatnesse of the Person under whom they are commanded.

*Sergeant of the Band.*

The next in range above the *Corporall* is the *Sergeant* of the *Band*, whose particular Office I have also at large set down in the *Souldiers Accidence*; and howsoever his Name and Place be neglected and forgotten in the *Roman Discipline*, yet is he an Officer with us, of great use and eminence; he hath no certaine place or range within the *Battalia*, but is extravagant

travagant and wandering up and downe every where, to see the Ranks and Files be kept, and that the Body run not into any disorder; they also take their places of dignity, and are ranged as the former, that is, according to their antiquity, and the greatnesse of the Person under whom they command.

Next to the *Sergeant* of the Band is ranged the *Drum*, whose place is Gentile and of great respect, for he ought to be a Souldier of much experience and judgement, and (if possible) a good Linguist, that being sent to the Enemy upon any occasion, he may be able to deliver his Message without any Interpreter or assistant, and also, to take notice of such things of importance as shall encounter with his eyes or eares, whereby his owne party may be bettered or secured; this Officer is ranged according to his antiquity and greatnesse of place; that is to say, the *Drum Major* of the Army hath the first and principall range, then the *Drum Majors* of Regiments successively, according to the antiquities of their *Colonells*; and so all other *Drums*, according to the places of their Officers in chiefe and other *Captaines*.

Next the *Drum* I range the *Clarke* of the Bande *The Clarke* who although he be no Souldier, nor have any Martiall command in the Field, or before the face of the Enemy, yet ought he to be a Gentleman of good respect and well qualified, that is to say, he ought to be learned in all Martiall Lawes, whereby he may instruct the Souldiers, and prevent Trespasses; he ought to be skilfull in accounts, because he is the Auditor which keepeth all sorts of accounts betweene the Captaine and the Souldier; as for his range, it is in certaine, for he hath no particular Place

of preheminance, but so far forth as his honest vertue and faire demeanour carrieth him, so is he to bee respected and preferred, and this range will fall fitte both with his quality and place, as is seene in the generall experience both of our owne and other Armies; and this Officer holdeth the dignitie of his place, not according to antiquity, but according to the greatnesse and great office of the Person under whom he serveth.

*The Chirurgion.*

Next to this Officer I range the *Chirurgion*, who likewise is no Souldier, but holdeth the dignitie of his place from currecie and good manners; he ought to be learned and skilfull in his profession, and thereby having wonne the heart of the Souldier, he need not doubt of reverence; as for his range in generall, it is according to his desert and faire demeanour; but in particular (and among his fellow *Chirurgions*) the *Chirurgion* Major hath the first range, and then the rest according to antiquity, and the greatnesse of the Person under whom he serveth.

*The Ensigne.*

Now to returne againe to the Souldier: The next Officer which is ranged in the warres is the *Ensigne* of the Band, or bearer of the *Captaines* Colours; this Officer ought to be a Gentleman of great respect and trust, for his *Captaines* honour is delivered into his care and keeping: Whence it came to passe that the antient *Romans* when they delivered their Colours to any mans trust, they did it with great ceremonie and solemnity, the party trusted receiving them by oath, in the face of the Souldiers; and the Souldiers likewise taking an oath for faithfulnessse to their Colours, and this oath was called *Milivia Sa- cramentum*: This Officer was called amongst the *Romans*, *Signifer*.



*signifer*, or *Bandophorus*, whom they ever ranged next unto the *Captaine*, as at this day the *Spaniard* doth, who will not allow any *Lieutenant*, because there shall not be any interposition betweene the *Ensigne*-bearer, and the *Captaine*; but our discipline altereth in this nature, and therefore the *Ensigne* taketh his range after his *Lieutenant*, and according to his antiquitie, or the greatnesse of the person under whom he commandeth, having superiour Office, or place of command in the Armie.

Next to the *Ensigne*, is ranged the *Lieutenant* of a *The Lieutenant* Band, whom (howsoever the *Romans* and *Spaniards* *tenant*. doe skippe and leape over, as a place neglected or forgotten) yet is hee a Gentleman of singular trust and reputation, for hee is his *Captaines* principall Counsellor, and one that taketh all burthens from the *Captaines* shoulders: In the *Captaines* absence he performeth all the *Captaines* duties, and commandeth as *Captaine*, and in his presence is assistant to all the *Captaines* commandements, and an indifferent moderator in all questions betweene the *Captaine* and the Souldier: These *Lieutenants* take their ranges or places of dignitie according to the antiquity of their *Captaines*, and the greatnesse of place in which they command; as the *Lieutenant* to the *Generall*, or the *Lieutenant* *Generall* are *Captaines* absolute: The *Lieutenants* of other great and superiour Officers, and the *Lieutenants* of *Colonells* are *Captaines* in curtesie, and may in a Court of Warre sitte as the pony *Captaine* of that Regiment in which he commandeth: The *Lieutenants* of *Lieutenant* *Colonells* are ranged next unto them, then the *Lieutenants* of *Serjeant* Majors, and lastly the *Lieutenants* of *Captaines*.



*taines*, according to command and antiquitie.

*Quarter  
Master.*

Next to the *Lieutenants* are ranged the *Quarter Masters* of Regiments, who besides the division of *Quarters*, ought to discharge the office of *Harbingers*, for to make them two distinct places is a surcharge to the Army, and these take their ranges according to the dignity of the Regiment in which they command.

*Provost  
Marshall.*

Next to the *Quarter Masters* are ranged the *Provost Marshalls* of the best degree, and these take their places according to their election and antiquity.

Above all these are ranged the *Captaines*, of which amongst the *Romans* were two severall kinds, the one called *Cenurion*, or a Commander of one hundred, the other *Cohortis Praefectus*, and commanded an whole Battalia, in which were divers *Centurions*, and yet but one *Ensigne*; and these at this day are those which we call *Colonells*: But for the private *Captaine* (of whom we speake) he is (or ought to be) a Gentleman of great wisdom, courage and judgement, wise in the election of his Officers, and the manage of his affaires, valiant in the executing of all manner of commands and the contempt of dangers, and excellent in judging of all occurrences and occasions, by which great perils may be prevented, and the lesser so qualified, that they may weare no vizard of amazement: These *Captaines* take their ranges according to their antiquities, or the places of great office whereunto they are advanced.

*Sergeant  
Major of  
Regiments.*

Next to the *Captaines* are ranged the *Sergeant Majors* of Regiments, being principall *Captaines* in the Regiment wherein they serve; and having power upon all commandements, to imbattaile and forme  
the

the Regiment according to the forme and demonstration appointed by the *Serjeant Major* Generall. These Officers take their range according to antiquity, and the dignity of the place whereunto they are called, ( that is to say, before every private *Captaine*.

Next to these are ranged the *Lientenant Colonells* *Lientenants* of Regiments, who are a degree above the *Serjeant Colonells* of *Major*, and are Gentlemen of noble and brave quality, *regiments*. every one in the absence of the *Colonell*, governing as the absolute *Colonell*, their range holdeth according to antiquity and no otherwise.

Next above these are ranged the *Colonells*, who in *Colonells* of dignity of place are as farre above the *Captaines*, *regiments*. as the *Captaines* above the private Souldier: they command in their Regiments sometimes five hundred, sometimes a thousand, sometimes fiftene hundred, and sometimes two thousand, according to the trust reposed, and the vertues of him trusted: These *Colonells* are ranged according to their antiquity, or the greatnesse of the place they hold, the eldest *Colonell* ( being ever *Magister de Campo*, or *Campe Master* ) holding the first or primer place, and all the rest successively according to antiquity: This Officer was of great account amongst the *Romans*, and had divers attributes given to their vertues, being sometimes called *Drungarius*, sometimes *Tribunus Militum*, or *Chiliarchus*, and the like; and when their commands came to be advanced as to be made *Campe Master* or *Colonell Generall*, that they were called *Turmarca*, *Merarca* or *Turmarum Præfatus*, so great was the estimation of this high command. *Serjeant Major*

Next these is ranged the *Serjeant Major* Generall, or Generall. whom

whom the *Romans* called *Tesaurarius*, he ought to be a man of noble quality and high valour, in as much as all his actions (for the most part) are executed in the face of the Enemy, and he is evermore of the Councell of Warre.

*Colonell General.*

Next him is ranged the *Colonell General*, a man of equall vertue and gifts with the foranet, especially he ought to be exceeding temperate and just, for upon him resteth the according of all differences of great nature which shall happen in the Army; and hee is also evermore one of the Councell of Warre.

*Lieutenant General of the Horse.*

Next him is ranged the *Lieutenant General* of the Horse, who hath the same command, and dischargeth the same dutie amongst the Horsemen that the *Colonell General* doth amongst the Foote, and he is evermore also one of the Councell of Warre: This Officer was called among the *Romans*, *Magister Equitum*, or *Præfatus Equitum*; he hath a generall command over all Horsemen whatsoever, whether they be Men at Armes which were called *Cataphractes*; or Light Horsemen, which were called *Expeditos Inausores*; he is also ever of the Councell of Warre.

*Treasurer of the Army.*

Next this Officer, is ranged the *High Treasurer* of the Army, who amongst the antient *Romans* was called *Questor*; this man is under no command but the *Generall* onely, yet is to draw his eye and respect through the whole Army, especially he is to have regard to the *Auditor*, *Muste-Master*, and *Commisarie* of the Armie, and is of the Councell.

*Master of the Ordnance*

Next to this Officer, is ranged the *Master* of the Ordnance, who is a principall Officer of the Field, having command of all manner of Artillerie, Munition,

tion, and Engines whatsoever, and is also one of the Councell of Warre.

The next great officer is the Lord *Marshall* of the Field, whose command stretcheth every way, both to the Horse and Foote; how excellent he ought to be, is not to be disputed, because he ought to be one of the best of Souldiers, having a prerogative to disannull forraigne lawes, and to make good whatsoever shall be thought fit in his owne Armie.

Next this great Officer, is ranged the *Lieutenant Generall* of the Army, who indeed is but the younger brother to the *Generall*, and in his absence hath his soveraigne authority, and the absolute Rule of the Army, being (as it were) a Superintendant over all the rest of the great ones.

Lastly, (as having no paralell, but carrying a full preame and soveraigne authority over all the whole Army) is ranged the *Generall*, whom the antient Souldiers would allow to be no lesse then a King, valuing this high Place at so great a rate, that they thought the best Subject too meane to undergoe it; But we finde it otherwise, and reason leads us to better argument; for although Kings are the best *Generalls*, yet (God forbid) but they should have that power and priviledge to elect out of their Noblest and best deserving Subjects, such able and sufficient *Generalls* as may take upon them the government of an Army, and not be tyed at all times and upon all occasions to imbarque themselves into the danger of the Warres. Thus you see that Subjects may be *Generalls*, yet indeed none worthily but the best of Subjects, who for their excellent vertues draw the nearest in quality unto Kings.

*A second  
Range.*

Thus have I runne through the whole Range of great and small Officers, which support and governe an Army, and must of necessity be (for their Marti- all imployment) in the range and march thereof; yet notwithstanding I must confesse, I have skipt or leapt over a range of Officers, which out of certaine priviledges which they have, are more remote and abandoned from the Army, or else have such places of particularity and certainty, that they doe not entirely mixe and joyne with the grosse Body; besides, they have another dependance, and indeed are called the particular Officers belonging unto the *Cavallarie*, or Horse-Army, and howsoever they have Foote commands, yet they depend and waite upon the Horse, and from the Lord *Marshall* take all their directions.

*The Master  
Gunner.*

The first and the lowest of these is the *Master Gunner*, who is indeed but an inferiour Officer under the Master of the *Ordnance*; he hath authority over all the rest of the *Gunners*, and ought to see that every man performe his duty: This Officer, though he had no place amongst the *Romans*, because the invention of Powder was not then found out, yet they had amongst them a kinde of Artillery, which they called *Arietes*, *Scorpions*, *Balistas*, *Arcubalistas*, *Tessudines*, *Turres* and a world of other Engines, the Governour whereof was the same in nature that our *Master Gunner* is.

*The Trench  
Master.*

Next above this Officer is ranged the *Trench Master*, who hath command over all the *Pioneers* in all their works, and by his directions seeth all manner of Trenches cast up, whether it be for guard and inclosing of the Campe, or for other particular annoy-

noyance to the Enemy, or for the building of Sconces or other defence or offence, as directions shall be given.

Next this officer is ranged the *Waggon Master* or *The Waggon Carriage Master* Generall, who amongst the *Romans* was called *Impedimentorum Magister*, the Master of Impediments or hindrances in the Warres; for it is true, that from nicenesse and curiosity, first grew the foundation of this Office; he hath supreme authority over all Waggon, Carriages, Sleds, & the like, and foreseeeth that they march orderly, without cloying up the hie waies, or doing soule annoyances one to the other in their marches, with a world of other observations, which are too long to recite in this place.

Net this officer, is ranged the *Forrage master* *The Forrage* Generall, who is a principall dependant upon the *Master*. *Lord Marshall*: To this Officers charge is delivered the disposing of all manner of Horse provisions, as Hay, Corne, Straw, Grasse, Forrage, and the like, and he foreseeeth that all interiour Officers which have charge herein doe their duties truly, and that equall distribution be made, and no Souldier hindred of his true allowance, and where fault is, to see due punishment executed on the offenders.

Next this Officer, is ranged the *Vitnall Master* *The Vitnall* Generall, to whose charge is delivered all kinde of *Master*. Foode and sustenance belonging to the Souldier, as Bread, Bisket, Butter, Cheese, Beefe, Poore. John, Haberdine, Pease, Wheate, Ryce, and the like, and by his interiour Officers (which are called *Proviant masters*) he is to see that due distribution be made thereof amongst the Souldiers, according to allowance from the superiour Officers.



*The Iudge  
Marshall.*

Next this, is ranged the *Iudge Marshall*, or *Commissarie generall*, who ought to be a learned Gentleman, and skillfull in the Civill and *Marshall Lawes*. For he expoundeth them to the *Souldiers*, and giveth sentence upon all offenders and offences, as they are decreed by a *Marshall Court*.

*The Scout  
Master.*

Next this Officer is Ranged the *Scout Master generall*, who amongst the *Romans* was an Officer unknown, because they never lodged their *Horse* without the verge of the *Campe*, or the walls of the *Towne* as in our moderne warres now we doe, yet had the *Romans* their discoverers, which they called *Sculeators*, or *Speculators*, or indeed *Campisductores*, who differed little or nothing in their charge and Office from these which we call *Scoutes*, or *Scoute-Master*; this Officer hath command over all *Scouts*, maketh election of places of danger where to place them, and giveth them all directions which they are to observe; his dependance is upon the Lord *Marshall*, and he is a principall Counsellor in disposing of the *Campe*, and informeth the manner of the *Horse Parade* when the watch is to be set.

*The Lieutenant  
of the  
Ordnance.*

Next this officer is Ranged the *Lieutenant* of the *Ordnance*, who hath his generall dependance on the *Master of the Ordnance*, having under his charge the command of all the small *Ordnance* and *Munition*, and in the absence of the *Master* commandeth as the *Master*, both over the great and lesser *Arillery* and over all sorts of Officers depending upon the *Masters* commandment.

*The Muster-  
Master gene-  
rall.*

The last and greatest of this second range is the *Muster-master Generall*, or *Controulor* of the *Musters* being



being an high and most necessary officer in all roy-  
all Armies; his office extendeth to the numbring of  
men, to the well arming, ordering and disposing of  
bodies; to the preventing of all manner of frauds  
and deceits in the *Captaines*, and their inferiour Offi-  
cers: he hath the list of every mans band, prevents  
alterations, hath the Controule of all inferiour Com-  
missaries under him, he appeaseth differences between  
*Captaines* and his *Ministers*, giveth out all the warrants  
for full pay, Checketh all grosse defaults and is ever-  
more one of the Councell of warre.

Thus I have shewed you a true range of all Officers  
in the warres, from the lowest to the highest, as also  
those which have a Collaterall dependance, by which  
it is easily for any man to understand how they be  
joyned and linkt together; I will now descend to mat-  
ters of other Importance.

## CHAP. II.

Of the severall Imbarassings of a private Company  
of 200, or otherwise.

There hath been, and is at this day, much dif-  
putation and Arguments amongst old and new  
Souldiers touching the composition or Number of a  
private *Captaines* company, some allowing more as  
200, or 250, and 300, nay at this day 500, in a private  
*Captaines* Command; others allow lesse, as but 50.  
or 100, or 150 at the most; But in both these there are  
extremities; and as 250, 300 and 500 are more then  
any private man can well governe, for neither can  
his eye or voice extend eyther to instruction or cor-  
rection, the front will be so dilated and spread, for

*Differences  
in opinions,  
touching a  
private com-  
pany.*

500. men must ever carry 30. in brest; so likewise the number of 30. in the whole body is too few, and neither forteth with discipline, nor is an equall advancement for a well deserving *Captaine*; for if the *Captaine* of 100. men have but 4 s. *per diem* entertainment, then the *Captaine* of 30. can expect but 2 s. *per diem*, which is too little either to support his place, or maintain the Rank whereunto he is called.

*The Romans  
rule for Com-  
panies.*

It is true that the ancient *Romans* allowed their *Captaines* but 100. and thereupon called them *Centurions*, and it is true also that this is an wholesome proportion both in respect of the entertainment, and easinesse of government; and the forme of the Body, which being a true square they are ever most ready and proper for the forming and fashioning of any grosse body or Battell whatsoever; but notwithstanding the aptnesse and readinesse of this body, yet the necessity of affaires; the diligence and desert of well deserving *Spirits* compells our *Generalls* to allow other numbers, and as 100 men is thought sufficient for a *Captaine* at his first beginning, so an 150, or 200 men to him that hath excellently deserved is but a competent advancement and by the ayd of sufficient Officers may be governed and instructed in all perfection, but to exceede this number of 100, there will be ever error found, and advancement will prove an hurt and Burthen.

*The true  
composition  
of a Company*

Sure then it must fall out in the Conclusion that 100 men is the only perfect number whereon to compound a private company: I will therefore take that number in hand and shew you the severall *Imbattailings* or formes of *Battaile* whereunto they can be reduced: wherein you are first to conceive that

that (according to our present discipline) this number of 200. men is divided into two bodies equall, or two distinct and severall weapons, that is to say, 100. Pikes, and 100. Shot or Muskets: the Pikes I doe expresse under this character (p) and the Shot or Muskets under this character (s).

The first imbattailing then of a Company of *The first* 200. men is to draw them into a forme or kind of *Imbattailing* Square Body, according to the forme of this figure *of 200.* following.

*The first Forme of Imbattailing of two hundred men.*

*Captaine.*

*Drum*

*Ensigne.*

*Drum*

*Sergeant*

*Sergeant*

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 sssppppppppppssss  
 sssppppppppppssss  
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 sssppppppppppssss  
 sssppppppppppssss

*Sergeant*

*Sergeant*

*Lieutenant*

od/P

This Battaile you see almost drawn to a square by reason of the distance, for it is to be supposed, that now this body standeth at order in Files, which is three foote, and at open order in Rankes which is sixe foote: and so by extending the length the file is made as large as the front, and of all Battailles this is the strongest and the best, being ablest to bring most hands to fight without disorder and the soonest repaired and amended whensoever it shall come to any ruine, for now it standeth ready for all motions whatsoever.

There is an other manner of Imbattailing of this number, when they shall encounter with a Troope of Horse, the order and proportion whereof is contained in this figure following.



The

*The second forme of Embattailing  
being against Horse.*

**Capraine.**

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

Ser.

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

**Drum, Ensigne, Drum.**

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

Ser.

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

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SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

Lieutenant.

D

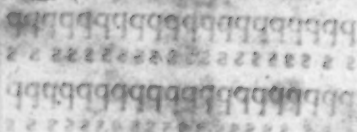
Ser.

Ser.

here

Here in this Battaille you see how the ranks of Shot are drawne within the Ranks of Pikes and so covered, and safe-guarded that the Horsemen cannot charge or breake upon, or through them, but with most eminent and certaine danger, for the vollies lie ready prepared, and the Pykes stand so that they cannot be enforced to any rout or disorder; And here you shall take a principall observation; that if the horse which shall charge this Battell of foot be Gentlemen at Armes, Armed *Cap a pe*: from head to foote, with strong *Launces* in their hands, and *Pissolls* at the Saddle-bow; and the Horse Armed also both with defensive and offensive Armor, then shal all the Pikes charge at the right foot and draw their swords over arme, every man with his former foote linking in his leaders hinder foote; But if the Horse be but *Cavaliers* Armed from the head to knee, with long Pistols, and unarmed Horses, then shall all the Pykes charge above hand, and not at the right foot, and shall also advance forward in their charge and offer to encounter with the Horse, for their strength is such that it cannot bee broken by unarmed Horses, nor can they be ruin'd but by the utter losse of the Horse Troope.

Now for the manner of the Salley of this inclosed Shot, and how they shall give their volley, to the most annoyance of the enemy, you shall perceive it in the forme of this next figure following.







Heere you see that in this Salley or giving of the volly against the horse, one halfe of the Musquets (upon the first appearance or approach of the Troope and before they come within distance to deliver their Pistols) issueth forth by the flanke, which by wheele or otherwise, by turning of faces you shall ever make the front, and being advanced some small distance they presently spread forth themselves into one single file, and so deliver their volly altogether, whilst the other halfe of the Shorte ascend into their places, and make ready: then that part of the Shot which did issue forth, and have given their volly, shall with all convenient speede retire themselves againe between the rankes, and passe behind the Shot which filleth their roomes and there lade their Musquets againe, whilst the Pikes charge eyther to the right foote, or aloft, according to the nature of the Horse Troope which chargeth them; then the Horse wheeling about to recover the second Pistoll the other halfe of the Shot shall issue out and deliver their volly as the former.

Now if the Horse Troope shall happen to devide it selfe and so charge the foot Battell on both sides, or if they shall range themselves and charge every way, both before, behind, and on both sides, then shall the Shot issue out both wayes and girdle the Battaile round about, according to the forme and fashion of this figure following.

9999999999

22222

11111

The



Thus you see the Shot issueth forth equally on both sides, and girdleth the foote Battaile round about, so that the volly is given entirely and without impeachment or trouble one of another, where as to shoote over one anothers Shoulder or by making the First man kneele, the Second stoope, the Third bend his body, the Fourth leane forward, and the Fift to stand upright, and so to deliver their volly were both rude and disorderly, bringing great danger to the Souldier, and placing them in such a lame and uncomely *Posture*, that all Agility and aptnesse to doe service would be taken away and the enemy taking advantage thereof would be much more ready and apt to breake in upon them and drive them to rout and confusion.

There is another forme of Imbattailing this company of 200 men, and it is excellent cyther against Foot or Horse, and hath so many severall waies to fight, and that with such strength and safety, that on which hand soever the Battaile shall be assailed, yet it will stand impregnable, the Shot so seconding the Pikes, and the Pikes so garding the Shot that every way it will give a certaine and Infallible repulse unto the enemy. This Battaile is a square Battaile as the rest before shewed; yet it is compounded of divers squares or Maniples, which amongst the best experienced Souldiers is held the best and safest way of fighting, the forme of which Battaile is contained in this figure following.

# The Imbattailing of many Squares in one Square.

## Captaine.

Drum.

Drum.

sssss

pppppp

sssss

sssss

pppppp

sssss

sssss

pppppp

sssss

sssss

pppppp

sssss

sssss

pppppp

sssss

pppppp

pppppp

pppppp

pppppp

pppppp

Ensigne.

pppppp

pppppp

pppppp

pppppp

pppppp

sssss

pppppp

sssss

sssss

pppppp

sssss

sssss

pppppp

sssss

sssss

pppppp

sssss

sssss

pppppp

sssss

## Lieutenant.

Hae

Heere you see eight severall squares brought into one square, and the ninth reserved voyd for the entertainment of the *Ensigne*, and such short weapons as shall attend it, which howsoever they be out of use, in the Low-Countries, where grosse Bodies, seldome or never joyne, yet with us, where hand Battaile must continually be expected, they are not unnecessary, nor to be neglected. This forme of Battaile carrieth the front every way, and upon the alteration of the face, is ready to receive the charge foure severall wayes at once, with equall strength and oppositions; for every square is a severall Maniple, and one so answering to another that nothing but multitudes can subdue it.

There is againe another forme of Imbattailing these 100. men, which howsoever it carry an imaginary face of weaknesse, yet it is strong and substantiall, and was indeede invented through the false shew, to draw and bring the enemy on, who being once ingaged, in the open and weake places, the Maniples of small squares, at an instant retire, and joyne themselves together so strongly, that it is impossible for the enemy to come off without great losse or utter subversion.

This Battaile (as the former) is compounded of nine squares fulfilled and supplied, and of sixe empty and unsupplied, which may draw on, and intice the enemy to charge, but afterward by closing and joyning together, frustrateth that hope, and leaves the event to the hazard of fortune.

The forme of this politick and deceiving Battaile is expressed in this figure following.

The

**The Politique, or deceiving  
Battaile.**

**Dr. Ser.**

**Ser. Dr.**

ssssss

ssssss

ssssss

ssssss

ssssss

**Capt.**

ssssss

ssssss

ssssss

ssssss

ppppp

ssssss

ppppp

ppppp

ppppp

ppppp

pppppppppppppppppppp

ppppp

ppppp

ppppp

**Ensigne**

ppppp

ppppp

ppppp

pppppppppppppppppppp

ppppp

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ppppp

ssssss

ppppp

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ssssss

ssssss

ssssss

ssssss

ssssss

ssssss

**Lieut.**

ssssss

**Ser.**

**Ser.**

Heere you see that though these empty places in the Battaile are reserved, whereby to entice the enemy, yet they are so flanked on either hand and before, both with Pikes and Shotte, that no approach

can be made without danger: no if the Horse should attempt to charge and breake in, thinking to cut the Shot from the Pikes, as in outward shew it seemeth likely; yet have the Shot such safe and severall places to retire into, and the Pikes standing so apt and ready to cover and entertaine them, that the assault is to no purpose, and the Battaile standeth still stronger and stronger.

The difference betwixt this Battaile and the former is only the breach and separation of Maniples, which being advanced one from another (yet within the distance of guard) have more liberty to fight, and may alter their proportions, or distances, as they please.

There is another forme of imbattailing these 200. men, and it is principally used against the Horse, especially, when they charge in the forme of a wedge, or Triangular, of which wedge I have spoken more largely in the former part of this Grammar, and this Battaile also is drawne from a maine square, onely the weapons are altered, and the opposition of the Pikes are made strongest in the bottom of the Battaile; This Battaile was of great use amongst the *Grecians* before fire or powder was knowne, and many famous votaries, and Triumphs gotten by the use thereof, and therefore having now fire and Shot to assist the naturall strength thereof, it must needs be more acceptable and worthier of imitation.

This Battaile is drawne by division betweene the Middle men to the front, and the Middle men to the reare, and betweene the Middle men to the right flanke, and the Middle men to the left, leaving the

Shot





Thus you see how this Battaile is interlined with the Shot, and guarded with the Pikes, so that although there be a field of entrance, yet it is a straight place of much danger; and howsoever the enemy may come on boldly, yet he cannot but returne heavily.

Many other sorts of imbattailing there are, though none more necessary, as the Battaile called *Diamond*, the Battaile *Triangular*, and such like; which Novel- tie (I know) is desirous to search into, and the pro- portions I know at the first, carry a greate shew of much skill, and cunning, especially to the ignorant, but being once waded into with judgment, there is nothing more facile or easie: therefore to draw a *Diamond* Battaile, first draw your Battaile into a square, according to the first figure in this booke; or for your better remembrance, according to this figure following, which being but compounded of 144 men may serve to expresse the manner and fashioning of 4000.



# The Square Battaille, whereof to frame a Diamond.

Drum.

Captaine.

Drum.

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

Ser.

ssssppppssss

Ser.

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

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Ser.

ssssppppssss

Ser.

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

Lieutenant.

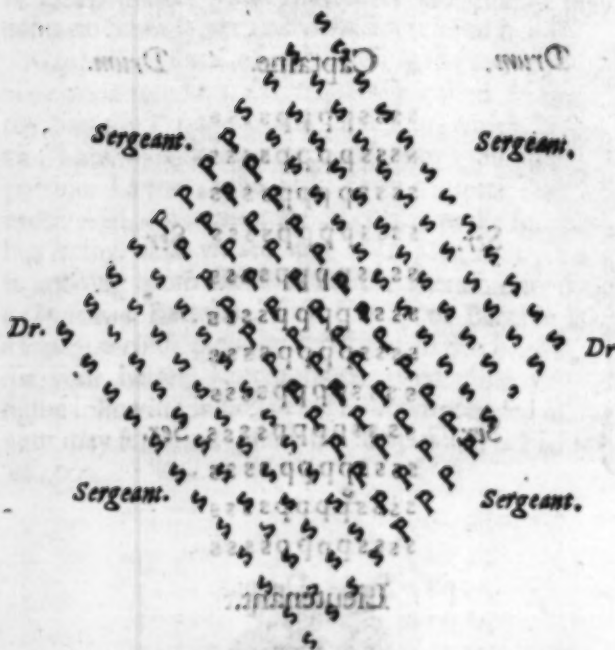
Heere you behold the Square or forme of a Battalia, now to reduce this to a *Diamond*, or imperfect square, the *Captaine* shall come to the leader of the right hand file, ( which is the first and principall man of the company ) and advancing before him, shall wheele the whole company into a direct line, with the right point forward, and the left point descending, as in this figure following.

E3

Heere

## The Diamond Battaile.

Cap.



Lieut.

Heere you see that by drawing forth of the Battaile, howsoever squares at the first, yet by alteration of distance, it is brought into a perfect Diamond forme, and although the Pikes and Shot keepe their places, as in the square, yet at your pleasure you may change them, and draw the weapons to what part of the Battaile, and into what files you selfe pleaseth.

Now

Now to bring this *Diamond*, or any other *Diamond* into a perfect *Triangular*: you shall cut off the *Diamond* Battaille in the midst, through the two middle extreame parts, and then will remaine unto you two *Triangulars*, a greater and a lesse, which you may double or increase, as you shall finde occasion; so that albeit by this division you find how to make this proportion, yet perceiving how you may double and increase both the files and rankes, (whose number is ever constant and certaine, according to the proportion of the Triangle) you may at pleasure without any division, or separation of body, forme this Triangle, out of the files and rankes onely. But because you shall not stand amazed at this businesse, I will in a few characters, containe but a few men (which is the easiest for capacity) shew you how to bring a *Diamond* to a Triangle, as in this figure following appeareth.

*A Diamond Battaille brought into a Triangle.*

Cap.

Drum & Drum

p s s

Ser. p p s s Ser.

p p p s s

p p p p s s

s p p p p s s

s s p p p p s s

Ser.

Ser.

s s p p p p s

s s p p p p

s s p p p

s s p p

s s p

s s

s

Int.

Thus you see the *Diamond* is cut into two Triangles, which being ledde severall wayes may serve as two Bodies, and that to exceeding good, and honorable purpose, for this *Diamond*, or sharpe piercing body, is of great force to enter and breake any square body, and being but entered in with the point, the rest of the body followeth with such order and strength, and so increaseth and maketh the Breach greater, and greater, that the square body can hardly joyne together againe, but falleth into rout, or into a retraite that is full as dishonorable, and to this purpose was this *Diamond* foote battaile first of all invented.

There is againe another manner of imbattailing this private company of 200, which howsoever it be seldome or never used in fight, yet it is of excellent use in the field, both before the framing of the battaile, and after the battaile is framed: this manner of imbattailing is when either any of the *Captaines* officers would deliver a private message to the company, which none but themselves should heare, or when the *Captaine* himselfe, would either give secret directions, or impart matter of instruction, or matter of reprehension, or when any other supreme officer of the field, would deliver to the company either encouragement or caution.

The manner of this imbattailing is in this wise, the *Captaine* shall first cause both the wings of Shot to stand still, having drawne them up into their close order, then hee shall advance the first division of Pikes upward, till the middle men of the Pikes to the reare bee equall with the two first ranks of Shotte, and every man in his close order, then shall

shall the Subdivision turne their faces about, and descend downward, till the middle men of the front be equall with the two last rankes of Shot, then having cloied all strongly together, and turned every face upon the Center : The *Captaine, Lieutenant, Ensigne*, and such other Officers, as he will have partakers of his speech, shall come into the square void place of the battaile, & there deliver what seemeth good to himsele, which finished, he shall reduce his Battaile back into its first forme, as for the shape of Imbattailing for *Parley*, it will carry the proportion of this Figure following.

*The forme of imbattailing for Speech or Parley.*

```

PPPPPPPPPP
PPPPPPPPPP
PPPPPPPPPP
PPPPPPPPPP
SSSSPPPPPPPPPPSSSS
SSSSPPPPPPPPPPSSSS
SSSS  Ser.  Ser.  SSSS
SSSS  Ensigne  SSSS
SSSS  Dr. Capt. Dr.  SSSS
SSSS  Ser.  Ser.  SSSS
SSSS  Lieutenant.  SSSS
SSSS  SSSS
SSSS  SSSS
SSSSPPPPPPPPPPSSSS
PPPPPPPPPP
PPPPPPPPPP
PPPPPPPPPP
PPPPPPPPPP

```

F

There



There bee others which Imbattaile for speech or Parly much after this manner afore-said, onely they straighten or make lesse the empty or void place in the midst, by making the Shot first to double their ranks, then the first division of Pikes to advance upward and the subdivison of Pikes to descend downward, and afterward to doe in all things as before, and then the forme of battaile will bee like this figure following.

*Another forme of Imbattailing  
for Speech or Parley.*

qqqqqqqqqq  
 P P P P P P P P P P  
 P P P P P P P P P P  
 P P P P P P P P P P  
 P P P P P P P P P P  
 S S S S S S S S S S P P P P P P P P P P S S S S S S S S S S  
 S S S S S S S S S S Ser. Ensig. Ser. S S S S S S S S S S  
 S S S S S S S S S S Dr. Capt. Dr. S S S S S S S S S S  
 S S S S S S S S S S Ser. Lieu. Ser. S S S S S S S S S S  
 S S S S S S S S S S P P P P P P P P P P S S S S S S S S S S  
 P P P P P P P P P P  
 P P P P P P P P P P  
 P P P P P P P P P P  
 P P P P P P P P P P  
 P P P P P P P P P P

In this forme of Imbattailing though the center be straightned, yet the outward verge of the Battaille is enlarged, so that though some doe heare and understand better, yet many shall not heare nor understand at all, but must receive the speech by relation; so that I conclude the first forme of Imbattailing for speech or parly is the best, easiest and safest, yet I stand not upon mine own judgment, but submit to the censure of the old and expetienced Souldiers.

Divers other formes of Imbattailing there be for a private company of 200 men, as the *Ring*, the *Walfe-moone*, the *Spurre*, and the like; but because I have heard them mightily condemned by the noblest Souldiers of our age, and men of high respect and reverence, affirming them rather to leade into rout and disorder then any way to strengthen and better the Battalia, therefore I dare not give rules or prescriptions for them, but referre such as are desirous to learne and behold them, to any ignorant and unskillfull teacher, and he shall spend howres and daies onely in these Motions, not knowing otherwise how to wast time, or make the vulgar people to wonder. And thus much touching the imbattailings of a private company of 200 men, or any other inferior number,

**F 2** **The**



## CHAP. 3.

*The severall Imbattailings of a  
Regiment of one thousand men  
or more.*

*Disputation  
growne about  
Imbattail-  
ings.*

**T**OUCHING the Imbattailing of a Regiment of  
1000 men or more, there is now at this i  
stant time great argument and disputation among  
Souldiers; Some being of great experience and  
knowledge, Some of greater reputation then know-  
ledge, Some seeming to know more then they doe  
know, and Some out of affection to other mens singu-  
larity, or to hold an opposite contention, whereby to  
get a note or name of much judgment.

Now how I shall reconcile or atone this difference  
(who am the meekest Souldier of many thousand\*, )  
rests to me in clouds and undiscovered, because my  
words carry not Authentick Authority, neyther  
will the resolute opinion of an Ignorant person,  
be bent or governed by any reason, but that which  
flattereth his own thoughts. But since I am in the  
field, and have taken upon me this discourse, I must  
goe forward, and though I meete with an hard arbi-  
trament, yet must I not recoil; but having reason,  
truth and plaines on my side, I will set down the  
grounds on both sides, and the strength of those  
arguments by which they defend their severall  
opinions

opinions; to this (as an indifferent moderator) I *The Authors*  
will annexe mine own opinion touching the waight *discussion of*  
and validity of their reasons, and then referre every *the difference.*  
discreete Souldier to make his election, as wildome  
shall govern him.

You must first understand that this difference grow- *Between*  
eth between the old Souldier and the new Souldier, *whom the*  
that is between those of old and solide experience, and *difference is.*  
those of late and more quaint practise; The first ha-  
ving nothing but what the warre it selfe in formeth, the  
other the helpe of Garden, Yarde, City, Home, and  
Countrie trialls.

To come then to the difference it selfe, the new *The opinion*  
and latter Souldiers would have a Regiment when it *of the new*  
is drawn into the field to be compounded of the *Souldiers.*  
severall companies distinctly one by another, with-  
out any alteration, every Captaine and officer go-  
verning his own company and not to make any  
mixture of them at all, onely to joyne and fixe them  
together into one body according to the forme of this  
figure following.

### Heere the Figure.

Heere you see how the Colonell, Lieutenant Co-  
lonell, Sergeant-Major, and the rest of the inferiour  
Captaines joyne their companies together with-  
out mixture according to the dignity of their pla-  
ces making one entire and solide body, of Shot  
and Pikes, shot and Pikes quite through the Regi-  
ment, which Regiment containe: 1000 men is di-  
vided thus.

The numbers  
commanded

The Colonell according to greatnes of his command, commandeth 200 men, the Lieutenant Colonell 150, and the Sergeant-Major 150, and the five other inferiour Capitaines command eyther of them 100 men, and thus the 1000 men, are Marshallled and governed.

The opinion  
of the old  
Souldiers.

Now the older experienced Souldiers differ from this manner of discipline, and though they vary not in the number or command, yet they stand farre aloofe from the whole matter of composition, for they will not allow to draw up regiments by entire and whole companies without alteration, but first draw up all the Pikes into one body, then the Shot into another, and after dividing the Shot into two equall parts, wing or flanke, the Pikes on eyther hand, and so make one whole and entire Battell of Shot and Pikes, and not a mixt body of Shot and Pikes in small maniples, but rather keepe the regiment in one great and uniforme body according to the proportion of this figure following.

### Heere the Figure.

Heere you see the Battaile of Pikes is drawn all into one body, and the Shot on eyther hand, yet every officer hath prebeminence of place according to his dignity, and many inferiour officers advanced and Imploied, which are extravagant in the former Battaile.

The young  
Souldiers  
reasons for  
their opinions

But this discipline the younger Souldiers utterly disallow, and these are the reasons; first they affirme

*The old ancient forme of Imbattailing a Regiment.*  
Lieut.Colonell.      Colonell. Ser. Major.

Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. 3 Capt. 1 Capt. En. Ensig. En. 2 Cap. 4 Cap. 5 Capt. Lieu. Lieut.  
Drum. Drum. Drum.

[illegible]

*Place this Battaille in folio 46.*

1841. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 25

[illegible]

Dr. 221. 222. 223.



finne that the best and safest way of fight is by small Maniples, for they are with least difficulty governed, and made the longest to indure fight without disorder.

They are the soonest reduced to their first forme when they are put into route, and the Shot and Pikes being thus intermixt one with another, the one offending, the other defending, the battaile is of great force and more terrible to the enemy. Lastly, in a battaile thus compounded, every man hath the order or government of his owne Souldiers, who are trained to his discipline, and understand his commands, by which they are made more willing to goe on, and doe obey with greater courage and alacrity, than when they are led by a stranger, as in the other barrail perforce they must be; these and many other like reasons, the younger Souldiers yeeld to make good this new opinion, and I must confesse they carry a great shew of substantiall truth, did not some impediment crosse in the way, which take from them a great part of beliefe and credit, for to these Reasons, thus the old Souldiers reply.

That true it is, this forme of imbattailing is good, and may passe for currant, as long as companies are in their full strength, and hold their perfect and true number, but to that the warre is a knowne enemy, and who knowes not that sicknesse, mortality, slaughter, ill diet and lodging, hunger, cold and surfeits doe so attend upon Armies, that by these companies are exceedingly weakned and made lesse, so that he which mustresh one hundred men if he bring threescore and ten able men into the field

*The old Souldiers reasons for their opinions.*

field to fight, is oft held for a strong company, and so in like case of other numbers, so that to imbattail these by themselves, being of so small contents, neither can the volly bee great, nor the harme dangerous which shall insue to the enemy, whereas the severall weapons of these small bodies, being drawne out and knit into severall great bodies, the numbers will swell and increase, and as of units are made infinits, so forty of my Shot joyned to forty of another mans, and to six score of two or three other *Captaines*, will make 200. Shot, this will bring forth a great volly, and this will prove of great danger to the enemy.

Againe for the easinesse of government, or speedy reducing them to their first forme, being routed, they have no advantage of this other great body, for howsoever the Shot is in two bodies, as the other former mixt battaile is in sixteene, and the Pikes in one body, as the other is in eight, yet are these great bodies divided into so small divisions, and led by such sufficient officers, that no disorder can happen, but it is as soone brought againe into forme, as if they had their owne Commanders, and one of the great vollies wil do more hurt and spoyle, than foure of the smaller.

Lastly for the Imagination of more ready obedience, better understanding of Command, and a greater willingnesse to discharge duty: the old Souldiers suppose they are no necessary obstacles to bee thrust in into this place, because the discipline of warre being (as it ought to bee) all of one forme and manner, without intrusion of new words of Command, or addition of curious novelties, so that  
every

every officer speaking a knowne and a certaine language, it matters not who gives the word, for being understood it must be performed, and that they will fight more willingly with their owne *Captaines* then with other men, the naturall allegiance they beare to their King and Countrey, whose quarrell they fight, puts all such doubts out of question, because every honest and valiant mans conscience is ruled by the justnesse of his cause, and his Kings Commandment, and all other heats are supernaturall, and but the proofes of false valour.

Thus the old Souldier answereth to what the young Souldier doth object, and for a conclusion addeth this more, to withstand this new manner of imbattailing. They say that this mixing of Shot and Pikes together in severall distinct Companies, weakneth and disableth the grosse body, for here if you cast off your shot, then you leave such empty and wide streetes, that the enemies Horse are apt to breake in and disorder them, or if you doe not cast off the Shot, but keepe them close; and make them discharge in Counter-march (which is the best and safest way) yet then they are apt to be thronged up together by the Pikes, and the distance of place being taken from them, the use of their Weapons must fall, and so consequently all things fall to ruine. *Others Reasons.*

But suppose order be kept and these defects not found in the Battaille, yet say the old Souldiers, that there is great impediment in this kind of Imbattailing; for in what manner soever the Shot serve, yet they will ever leave a weakenesse in the

Reare & such open gaps and streets that the Horſe may breake in at pleaſure, or any other new foote diuiſion may fall forth and overthrow the whole Regiment, as by the example of the figure following may eaſily be perceived in a few companies, as in this enſuing figure more plainly is ſhowne.



# The danger of this forme of Imbattailing.

## The Front.

|              |                 |                 |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|              |                 |                 |                 |
| s s s ppppp  | s s s s s ppppp | s s s s s ppppp | s s s s s ppppp |
| s s s ppppp  | s s s s s ppppp | s s s s s ppppp | s s s s s ppppp |
| s s s ppppp  | s s s s s ppppp | s s s s s ppppp | s s s s s ppppp |
| s s s ppppp  | s s s s s ppppp | s s s s s ppppp | s s s s s ppppp |
| s s s ppppp  | s s s s s ppppp | s s s s s ppppp | s s s s s ppppp |
| ppppp        | ppppp           | ppppp           | ppppp           |
| ppppp        | ppppp           | ppppp           | ppppp           |
| ppppp        | ppppp           | ppppp           | ppppp           |
| Danger ppppp | Danger. ppppp   | Danger. ppppp   | ppppp           |

## The Reare.

Thus you see if the Battaile of Pikes stand, and the Shot give Fire, into what dammage they bring the whole Regiment, whether they serve in counter-march or otherwise, leaving so many open enterances, that if one, yet all can hardly be prevented.

*The Authors  
censure of  
both opinions.*

Thus I have shewed you the severall waies of Imbattailing of a Regiment, with the different opinions of Souldiers, together with their arguments and strength of reason thereupon. It resteth now that I deliver my particular opinion touching the best election, wherein, although I know, many opposites will rise up against me, yet freely and ingeniously thus I am perswaded.

*The former  
difference re-  
conciled.*

That the first manner of Imbattailing by severall Companies, and every Captaine leading of his owne men, is excellent for shew at generall Musters, or at any peacefull Triumph, where the exercise of Armes is required, because it is comely and beautifull to behold, giveth great contentment to the spectators, and continueth the Volley long, though not in the best order. But if it be to expresse true Martiall Discipline, to bring hands to fight in good sadnes, or to give affright to a certaine enemy at all times both in strength and weaknesse, then without all doubt the latter forme of imbattailing, where the Pikes are drawne into one body, and winged on each hand with the Shot, is without all contradiction, the onely best way for the Imbattailing of a Regiment of one thousand men or more.

And thus much for the argument of Imbattailing a Regiment, wherein if any man rest unsatisfied, let him repaire to other Authors which are allowed for authority, and comparing their Reasons together, no doubt but he shall soone finde satisfaction.



## Chap. 4.

## Of the Ioyning of sundry Regiments together.

**O**F ranks and files are compounded small Squadrons, of small Squadrons are compounded private Companies, of private Companies are compounded Regiments, and of Regiments are compounded maine Battailes of any extent whatsoever.

Now for the composition of a Regiment, together with the defects, and perfections of the same, I have shewed sufficiently in the last Chapter. It now therefore resteth that I speake something of the joyning or knitting together of many and sundry Regiments, in one grosse body, which is the great substance of the *Art Military*; for of these great bodies doe Armies consist, and according to the forme and proportion thereof, being agreeable with the ground and strength of Situation whereon it is placed, is the Army made ever stronger or weaker.

*What is the great substance of the Art Military.*

Now Armies doe never consist of one onely entire and maine body alone, without separation or distinction, but of divers great bodies, as of

*Of what Armies consist.*



*How to ob-  
serve Dignity  
of place.*

*Forlornes, Vanguard, Battaile and Reare* of divers great bodies of Horse, as of Gentlemen at Armes, *Cavaliers* *Dragoons*, or else *Carbines*, and every one of these great bodies are compounded of sundry Regiments in the drawing of which together is principally to be regarded the dignity and prebeminence of the place, according to the value of the commanders, or the lot when it is either cast or appointed, wherein the principall observation is the hand; so that whensoever Regiments are to be joyned together, whether it be by the Lord *Marshall*, or the *Sergeant-Major* of the field, yet they must not neglect to give to the best man the best place, by drawing up his Regiment first, and placing it in the principall place, and then the rest successively one after another, bringing them up on the left hand, and not on the right, till the body be formed according to Commandment and answerable to this figure following.

*Regiments*

# Regiments Joyned together in plaine Battaile.

1. Colonell.      Front.      2. Colonell.

|     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 250 | 500 | 250 | 250 | 500 | 250 |
| s   | p   | s   | s   | p   | s   |

3. Colonell.      4. Colonell.

|     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 250 | 500 | 250 | 250 | 500 | 250 |
| s   | p   | s   | s   | p   | s   |

5. Colonell.

|     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 250 | 500 | 250 |
| s   | p   | s   |

Reare.

Heere you see 5000 men divided into five Regiments, how they are drawn up into one body, and may make eyther Vanguard Battaile, or Reare, as it shall please the supreme Officer to dispose of them. And as thus they are drawn into plaine Battaile

*Who are to  
forme Bat-  
tailes.*

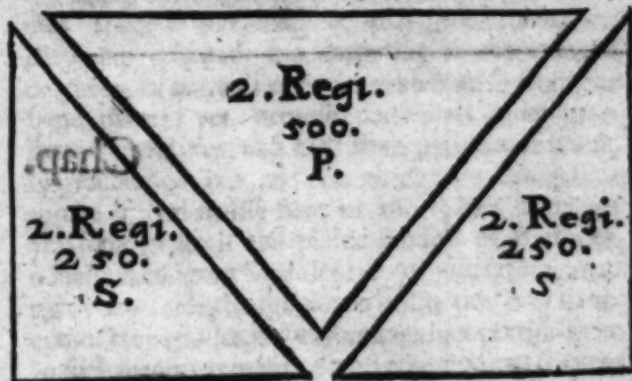
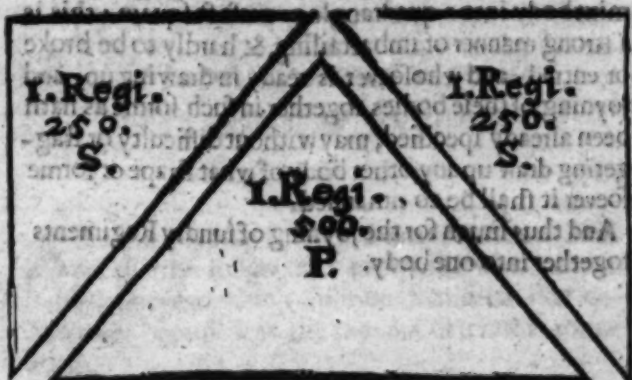
*Observation  
of grounds.*

Battaile; so may they also be drawne into any other forme of Battaile which the Lord *Marshall* or *Sergeant-Major* shall devise, for their wisdomes and judgment ( which they ever accomodate to the advantage of the ground, and to the preventing of the enemies designs ) is ever referred the forme and shape of all sorts of Battailes; whence it comes that a man shall hardly in an age, see two Battailes in two severall places, of one and the selfe same forme and fashion; because as grounds vary in their Situations, so proportions change in their composur, and that Battaile which is strong and comely for the Plaine, will prove but weake and ill favoured for the Hill, and that which is guarded with water, will not agree with the guard of wood; nor that which is fenced with a stone wall, suite with the fence of a dry Ditch; for every thing must be accommodated to the property of its own proper Nature; and therefore I will shew you another forme of imbattailing or joyning of Regiments together, wherein although some Regiments are broken and divided into parts, yet they agree in one uniformity of body, and may be reduced to their first naturall proportion at pleasure: as by this figure following you may easily perceive,

Regi-

Regiments divided, yet brought  
into Vniforme.

Front.



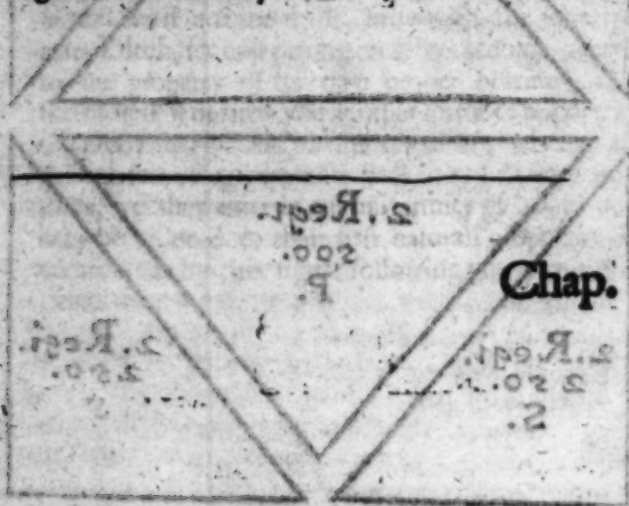
Rear.

H

Heere

Here you may behold two Regiments divided into sixe triangles, the Pikes in the midst, and the Shotte on each flanke, but being drawne up together in one body, then the Pikes of themselves make a perfect *Diamond*, and the foure Triangles of Shot guarding every corner, Front, Wing, and Reare, bring the whole mixt body into a quadrangle or perfect square: this is a strong manner of imbartailing, & hardly to be broke or entred, and whosoever is ready in drawing up, and joyning of these bodies together in such forme as hath been already specified, may without difficulty or staggering draw up any other body of what shape or forme soever it shall be commanded.

And thus much for the joyning of sundry Regiments together into one body.



## Chap. 5.

*The forme of maine Battailles  
of any extent or Number  
how great soever.*

**A**fter the joyning of Regiments together, must necessarily follow the composition of maine Battailles, beyond which Spheare Souldiers doe never looke, because it is the end and determination of warre.

These battailles (as I have formerly shewed) are *Observation* ever shaped according to the ground whereon, *in shaping of* they are planted, and according to the naturall *battailles.* defences, or naturall offences which arise from the same places: yet because particulars often grow from generalities, and that from plaine and homely grounds curious and rare things are derived, I thinke it not amisse here in this place to deliver you some generall and plaine models of Battailles, which taken into a Souldier-like consideration, may give you an aide, though not an instruction, how to accomodate battailles, and to forme and proportion them in such manner as may be most commodious for your selfe, and friends, and most hurtfull and noysome for the enemy.

The composition of Battails and the numbers.

First then you must understand that the body of every maine Battaille is compounded of fixe principall Members, that is to say, of the *Forlorne* or loose bodies, of the *Vanguard*, *Battaille*, *Rear*, *Horse*, and the great *Arillery*; and of these, if any be imperfect, or out of frame, eyther in order, number, shape or Government, the whole Army is sick, and howsoever like *Xerxes* host they may make the skie darke with their Arrowes, yet will an handfull of *Cyrus* men well disciplin'd, put them to route, and write Captivity on their backs as a perpetuall embleme.

How to finde a square Roote.

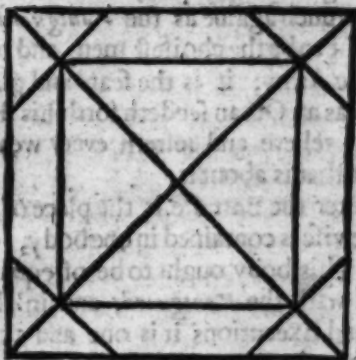
When therefore you will draw up any maine Battaille, you must looke into the square Roote of greate Numbers, as the square Roote of one hundred is ten, because the body carrieth ten in square every way, for ten times ten is one hundred, so likewise the square Roote of 400 is 200, because it carrieth the square of 200 every way, for twenty times twenty is foure hundred, and thus of any number which will carry a square proportion be it great or little whatsoever; then knowing the entire Number of the whole Army, and dividing it into severall parts, allowing so many for the *Forlorne*, so many for the *Vanguard*, so many for the *Battaille*, so many for the *Rear*, and so many for the guard of the Ordnance, or great *Arillery*, you by the drawing up of these lesse squares, and enlarging them as occasion shall serve, forme and shape every severall division after what proportion your selfe pleaseth, for of squares, you may make Rounds; of Rounde, Triangles; of Triangles, Diamonds; and

of



of Diamonds many other curious or intricate figures that shall come into your imagination, for prooffe behold this figure following.

*Alteration of Squares, or Squares  
in Squares.*



Thus you see by dividing and mixing of Squares, you may frame other proportions, it resteth then that after you have call out, and allotted your *Forlorns* which is intended ever to be the least of all the foure Battailles, that you distribute them in this manner: the first point of the *Forlorne* ought to consist of certaine loose files of Shot extravagantly dispersed without order, then to second them with certaine small squares of Shot as an 100 or 200 in a square well ordered and governed which as the

Battailes shall approach nearer and nearer, may upon any occasion of danger retire into the *Vanguard*.

*Of the Vanguard.*

Then shall the *Vanguard* be compounded of one maine and entire body, or of two at the most; containing almost, but not fully three parts of the Battaile, and being equally mixt of Shot and Pikes.

*Of the battle.*

After the Vanguard, the maine Battaile take:h place, being compounded of one body or two at most, and containing a full third part, or sometimes more then halfe as much againe as the *Vanguard*. In this battaile ought to be the choicest men, and best experienced of the Army, it is the seate and place of the *Generall*, and as an Ocean sendeth forth his streames of Souldiers to relieve and refresh every weake and distressed part that is about it.

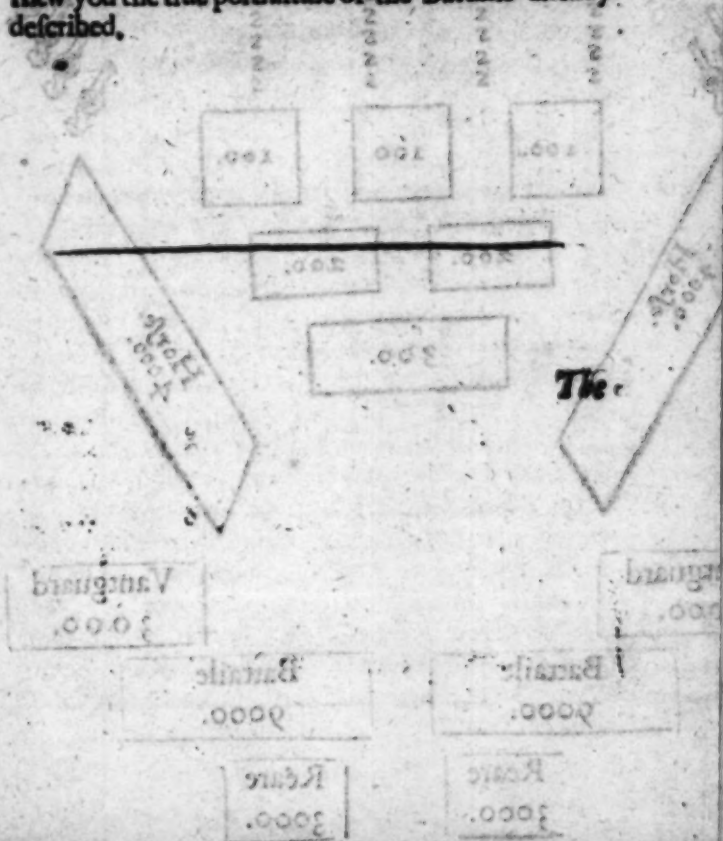
*Of the Reare.*

Next after the Battaile is the place of the Reare, which likewise is contained in one body, or two at the most. This body ought to be of equall number and extent with the *Vanguard*, and in all Formes, Marches, and Executions it is one and the same in Nature with the *Vanguard*, for at any time when faces are turned about, then is the Reare the *Vanguard*, and the *Vanguard* the Reare; at the two points of the *Vanguard*, that is to say, the utmost right point, and the utmost left point, as two long extended wings, troopeth the Horse-Army, and at the end of them is the great Ordnance on both sides; behind which marcheth two Regiments of foote for a guard and defence of the Artillery and Munition; for the cuttring off of the great Ordnance is the renownedst worke the enemy can aime at, or accomplish.

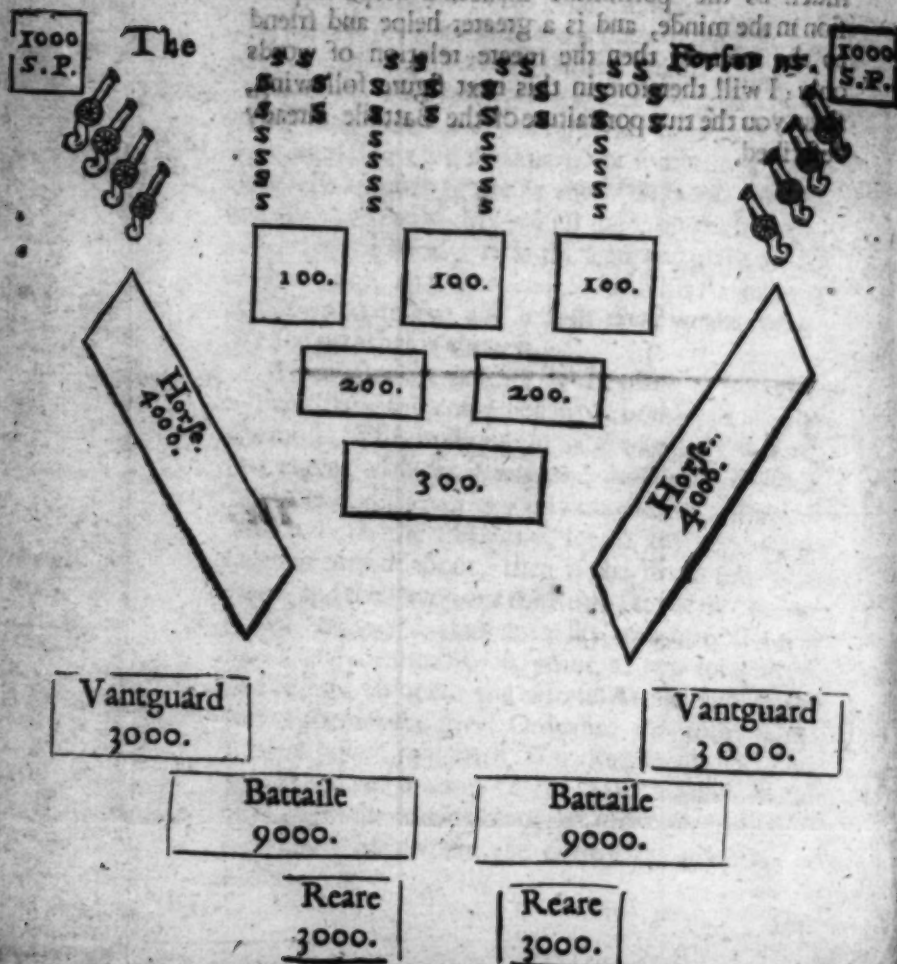
*The Horse-battaile and the great Ordnance with the guard thereof*

Thus

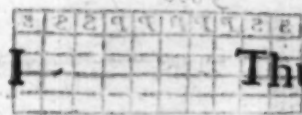
Thus I have in words delivered you the true forme of a plaine and ordinary Battaille, with every severall member belonging thereunto, but for as much as the 'portraiture maketh a deepe impression in the minde, and is a greater helpe and friend to the memory then the meere relation of words only, I will therefore in this next figure following, shew you the true portraiture of the Battaille already described.



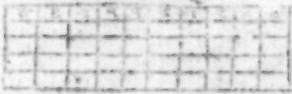
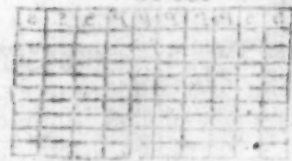
# The Portraiture of a plaine ordinary Battaile.



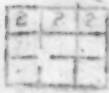
Here you see the portraiture of a plaine Battaille, as it was formerly described in words, and is questionlesse a Battaille of great strength, and of much generall use. But if you desire more curious, then cast your eye upon this figure or forme of Battaille following which is called by the name of the *Wind Mill Battaille*, and standeth every way ready prepared to entertaine fight, which way soever the Enemy shall come, and this Battaille is held almost invincible, for every member dependeth so one upon another, that it is impossible to rout or disorder it.



Thus



Rear



The Wind Mill Battaille

Horse  
Pikes  
Shor

12000  
15000  
21200

The whole  
Battaile 49200

30000

Attendance on the Ordinance 800.

Every Square containeth 100.

The Figure of Pikes is P.

The Figure of Shor is S.

900

900

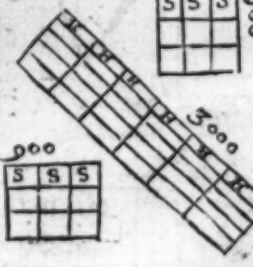
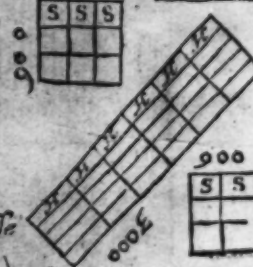
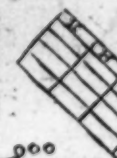
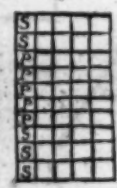
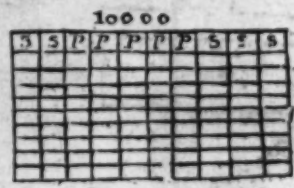
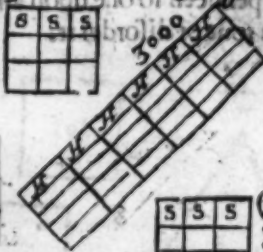
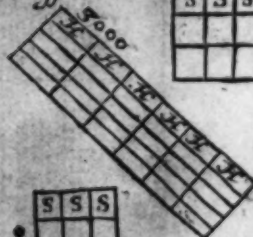
400

400

Horse

Horse

Front



Reare

The Wind-mill Battaile.



Thus here you see the strongest of Battailles, and as curious as any whatsoever, so that to make a conclusion of this worke, who will diligently look into these models already demonstrated, and apply himselfe to the imitation thereof, shall not need to lodge any scruples in his brest, but by the helpe of these examples may be able to range any battaile with Judgment and sufficiency. And thus much for the forming of main Battails of any extent or Number how great soever.

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**FINIS.**